PRICE, 8 ANNA

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,169—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 7, 1890.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1890.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

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OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	Rs. 20-12 per dos. bottles.
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	
"Glentromie"	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	11th July
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	8th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd ,,
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. F. Browne	29th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	5th Sept.
B.I. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	12th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th ,,
				Saturday
B.I. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.I. GANGES	4294	800	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	I. H. Moule	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
B.I. ARCADIA	6302	1500	W. B. Andrews, R.N.R	22nd ,,

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board. Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
ORIENTAL ...	5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th July.
BOKHARA	2957	560	P. W. Case	31st ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, th June, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
PO	——	——	1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO..	5,000	800	10th Sept. 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 11th July 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 20, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich...	4,200	650	1st August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI .....Rs.	500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...Rs.	800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey rom and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	E. Perini....	3,800	550	15th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	21st July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 21st June, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th July 1890, at 3 p.m, FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. "NYANZA," Captain Simpson, will sail for Zanzibar direct on the 12th instant precisely. Mozambique and Ibo cargo to be transhipped at Zanzibar. For freight and passage apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE, Agent.

93, Bazaar Gate.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m. on 13th July, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KISTNA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 9th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 10th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,979 tons, on or about 16th July.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 25th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th July, 1890. Agents

IMPORTANT NOTICE. PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.

For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O. and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
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HOLLANDS AND GINS.

THERE is no Spirit which is liable to greater and more injurious adulteration than Hollands and Gin, the most vile compounds being frequently used for the sophistication of the article. We can guarantee our own bottling of these Spirits as being specially pure and of the highest quality.

	Quarts. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S "Superior Old Hollands," in cases containing 15 flasks, per case	35 0
DEKUYPER'S Hollands Geneva, in cases containing 15 flasks ... ... ,,	36 0
TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened Gin.. per doz.	24 0
TREACHER'S London Old Tom ... ,,	20 8
TREACHER'S Plymouth Gin ... ,,	23 0
SWAINE AND BOORD'S Old Tom ... ,,	20 0
BOOTH'S ,, ... ,,	22 8

JAMAICA RUM.

The sale of this Spirit in India is small, although when old it is really good and wholesome, and is said to possess nourishing and strengthening qualities. Our Brand is very old and very fine.

	Rs. a.
TREACHER'S Finest Old Jamaica, per doz. Quarts	26 0

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPIRITS IN JARS OR CASKS.

	Cash Prices, per Impl. gall. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S Highland Malt, Phœnix Brand...	12 12
TREACHER'S "Fine Old Glenlivet," a special blend of Scotch Whisky, in jars	12 4
Do. do. in qtr. casks of about 25 galls	11 12
TREACHER'S Old Irish ... ...in jars	12 4
Do. do in qtr. casks of about 25 galls, ...	11 12
TREACHER'S Superior "Old Hollands" in jars	11 0
Do. do. in qtr. casks of about 25 galls	10 8
TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened Gin in jars ...	11 8
Do. do. in qtr. casks of about 25 galls	11 0
TREACHER'S London Old Tom ...in jars.	9 12
Do. do. in qtr. casks of about 25 galls.	9 8
TREACHER'S Finest Old Jamaica Rum ..in jars	12 8
Do. do. in qtr. casks of about 25 galls	12 0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gallon, Rs. 2-4; 2 gallons Rs. 3. 4 gallons, Rs. 4; Plated Tape, Rs. 5 each.

The same price allowed for them delivered free at our Godown.

TREACHER & Co., Ld,
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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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1 Quart,	2 Quarts,	4 Quarts,	7 Quarts,
Rs. 2-8.	Rs. 3-8.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.

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KEMP'S VETERINARY LINIMENT FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

A CERTAIN and RAPID CURE for Sprains, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Broken Knees, &c. This is such a valuable Remedy that no Stable should be without it, so that in case of need no time may be lost in applying it.

Full directions accompany each Bottle.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4; Per Dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BOILS, SKIN AFFECTIONS, &c. COMPOUND SULPHUR LOZENGES.

THESE LOZENGES have recently been recommended by Sir A. B. Garrod, M.D., as a pleasant and convenient remedy for CONSTIPATION, LIVER DERANGEMENTS, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c. They are carefully manufactured in our Laboratory according to his formula.

Price, Annas 12 Per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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BEERS AND STOUT.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

Cash Price.		Cash Price.
Per dozen bottles ... ... Rs.	6 0	Per dozen half-bottles ... ... Rs. 4 0
Per case 4 doz. bottles ... ... ,,	23 0	Per case 6 doz. half-bottles ... ... ,, 23 0

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
JOHNSON & CO.'S CANTERBURY ALE.

This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher & Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of Alcohol, and possesses in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterise all Beers.

Per dozen bottles... ... ... Rs. 6 8 | Per dozen half-bottles ... ... Rs. 4 6

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.

BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the Home Market Messrs. Foster and Sons' bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands the highest price.

The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

Per dozen bottles, cash ... ... Rs. 6 12 | Per dozen half-bottles, cash ... ... Rs. 4 12

	Bottles.	Half-Bottles.
BASS'S BEER, L G. A., by Stone, per dozen, cash	Rs. 6 6	Rs. 4 6
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., by Foster and Sons...	,, 6 6	,, 4 6
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz., cash...	,, 6 12	,, 4 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SILK UMBRELLAS. GUARANTEED QUALITY.

PARAGON FRAMES. (FOX'S) NATURAL SELECTED STICKS AND HANDLES.

Gent's. Rich Twill (GREEN OR BLACK) FOX'S STEEL PARAGON FRAMES. Will Fold Small, Neat, Natural Handles ... ... Rs. 12-0 and 14 8

Gent's. Rich Spitalfield's Twill Silk (GREEN OR BLACK) FOX'S Steel Paragon Frames, Extra Light Small Folding Fashionable Umbrella, Special Selected Sticks and Handles ... Rs. 15-8 and 17 0

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RIDING BREECHES AND GAITERS.

	Rs.	a.
"WHIP-CORDS"—		
Best make in various colours	23	0
BEDFORD CORDS—		
Brown and Drab	23	0
ELASTIC WEB CLOTHS—		
Easy and Comfortable Wear	25	0
FINE—		
White Cassimere for Racing	30	0
POLO BREECHES—		
White Cotton or Linen Drill ... ...6 to	14	0
Brown or White Moleskins	16	0
COTTON CORDS—		
In Olive or Grey	16	0
GAITERS ... ...8 to	10	0

THORPE & CO.,

BREECHES MAKERS,

RAMPART ROW.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

KING, KING, & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone,

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principa towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge,

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MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SUPPLY THEIR

HIGH CLASS WATCHES

OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.

THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES

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The Medical Portion has been revised by a Qualified Medical Man.

Limp Roan, Pocket Size, Price Re. 1-8.

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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

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Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

HOLZAPFELS COMPOSITIONS CO., LD.,

SOAP STONE PAINT!

SOAP STONE PAINT!!

SOAP STONE, SOAP STONE, Etc.

AS SUPPLIED TO RAILWAYS, PUBLIC WORKS, LARGE CONTRACTORS, SHIPPING, Etc., Etc.

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET!

IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
IT IS QUICK DRYING.
HAS AN ENAMEL SURFACE.
IS NON-CORROSIVE.
RESISTS SUN AND RAIN.
CAN BE USED ON IRON, STEEL, WOOD, STONE, BRICK OR CEMENT.

PRESERVES WOOD AGAINST WHITE ANTS.

This Paint has now a large and increasing sale and only requires a trial to be appreciated.

20 SHADES KEPT IN STOCK.

PRICES Rs. 30 for drum of 10 gallons.
5 and 2½ gallon drums also kept in Stock.

N. B.—Genuine "Rahtjen's" and International Antifouling Compositions always kept in stock.

DISCOUNT given to large Purchasers.

SOLE AGENTS,

W. CROWDER AND CO.,
1, ASH LANE, FORT.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots		Rs. 100.
500 ,, Express, 5 do.		Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450 ,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)		Rs. 65.
500 ,, do.		Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

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CAUTION.

THE NASSAU TEA COMPANY beg to warn the Public against being imposed upon by Circulars emanating from Firms with which they have NO CONNECTION, but which bear a close resemblance, both in appearance and letter-press, to the well-known NASSAU PRICE LISTS.

Palampur, July, 1890.

LAWSON AND CO.

CAUTION.

THE SOUTHERN KANGRA TEA COMPANY warn the Public against PURCHASING Teas from individuals trading under a colourable imitation of their title, and issuing circulars and Price lists containing names, prices and descriptive matter bodily copied in parts from the SOUTHERN KANGRA TEA COMPANY'S LISTS.

LAWSON AND CO.,
Secretaries.

Palampur, July, 1890.

WANTED,

IN a General Engineering Workshop, a thoroughly Experienced ENGINEER, as GENERAL FOREMAN. Applicant must be a fair Draughtsman and well up in all repair work.

Apply by letter to

Messrs. OAKES & Co.,
Madras.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

SCRAP IRON, STEEL, &c., FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on MONDAY, the 21st July, 1890, offers for the PURCHASE of the following SCRAP IRON, STEEL and TIMBER, &c., which is lying at the Company's Depot at Parel, where it may be seen on application to the Storekeeper.

Offers should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty), as security for the due fulfilment of the Engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit. Government Paper and other Securities must be endorsed in favour of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

Full payment should be made promptly on intimation of acceptance of offer, and the material removed within one month from the date of intimation.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 3rd July, 1890.

TREAT OUR

MONSOON GUESTS,

FOR

COUGH, COLD, BRONCHITIS, &c.,

WITH Sr. MARTIN'S

PULMONARY BALSAM.

☞ Contains no Opiate.

EXCLUSIVELY VEGETABLE!
AGREEABLY PALATABLE!!
CONFIDENTLY RELIABLE!!!

Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
MARKET, BOMBAY.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!!

MUNK'S MAGNETIC

ASTHMA BALSAM.

A SPEEDY CURE FOR

WHEEZING AND WHISTLING ASTHMA,
SPASMODIC ASTHMA,
HUMID OR SPITTING ASTHMA,
REGULAR OR PERIODICAL ASTHMA,
SUFFOCATING ASTHMA,
CROWING ASTHMA,
NERVOUS ASTHMA,
DRY ASTHMA,
WHATEVER CAUSE ASTHMA.

Per Bottle, 2s. 9d. or Rs. 2.

Agents in BOMBAY:—F. S. Madon & Co., Mohunlal Amarsi & Co., Nathoo Mooljee & Co., and Hurjee Mooljee & Co.

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To conclude with the Screaming Farce "FOR BETTER OR WORSE,"

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Admission Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1, and 8 annas. Reserved Seats at SOUNDY and Co.

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Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 5th July, 1890.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYRABOLLAM or HARDA CROP of the Forests for 1890-91. The ESTIMATED quantity for the season is as follows:—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	3,200
Belgaum and Chikodi Talukas	1,400
Total	4,600 Khandis of 700 lbs.

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

Northern Division of Kanara	1,700
Central Division of Kanara	200
Southern Division of Kanara	1,800
Total	3,700 Khandis of 700 lbs.

2. Tenders to be written in English should reach the undersigned by the 25th July, 1890, at latest.

3. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.

Conservator's Office, S.C., Belgaum, 18th June, 1890.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

IN THE INSTANCE VICE ADMIRALTY COURT OF THE ISLAND OF CEYLON.

MESSRS. VENN AND Co. will, under instructions from the Marshal of the Vice Admiralty Court, in pursuance of a Commission of Sale issued on the 25th day of June, 1890, by the Worshipful the Judge of the above Court Sell, on the spot, at 2 p.m., on the 9th day of July, 1890, the

BARQUE "SANSONE"

and all her belongings, except the Cargo in her now in course of discharge as she lies in COLOMBO HARBOUR.

The said ship is copper-bottomed, of 614 tons nett register, and about 800 tons gross.

H. A. AHLBORN,
Actg. Marshal.

Messrs. Venn and Co. will entertain offers by telegraph or letter, if guaranteed by satisfactory references.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866" notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any Claims upon or against the Estate of George Hustwait Wright formerly of Jubbulpore (Central Provinces) but late of the Old Rectory College Whitchurch, in the County of Oxford, and of Victoria Mansions, Victoria Street, in the City of Westminster, Civil Engineer, European, deceased, who died at the Old Rectory College aforesaid, on or about the 11th day of December 1889, and Letters of Administration with a copy of his Will annexed, of whose property and Credits were on the 26th day of June, 1890, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to AUGUSTUS AYSHFORD CONROY and RICHARD SWADE BROWN of Bombay, Attorneys, of the said Court and the constituted Attorneys of ROBERT GREY, the sole Executor named in the said Will for his use and benefit and limited until he shall obtain probate of the said Will granted to him to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are required to send to the undersigned, Solicitors for the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Swade Brown, on their behalf, at their office No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their Claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 15th day of August, 1890, as after that date the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Swade Brown as such Administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said Robert Grey as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the Claims of which the said Administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no Claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 28th day of June, 1890.

CONROY & BROWN,
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WANTED, an educated ablebodied CLERK, for out-door work. Monthly Salary Rs. 50 and Bhatta. Apply by letter only with copies of testimonials to "A. B.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a COMPETENT PROOF READER, Eurasian or Portuguese preferred. Apply—The EDITOR, *Bombay Gazette*.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Baliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Baliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. I. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort Bombay.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Natural History Society Meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 4th :—Britannia (s), from Liverpool; and Imaum (s), Cardiff. On the 5th :—Lombardy (s), from Hongkong; and Bokhara (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 5th :—Nowshera (s), for Rangoon and Moulmein; Vulcan (s), Karachi; and Kt. Errant (s), Marseilles and Amsterdam. Yesterday :—Kilwa (s), for Amsterdam.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Calder and the s. s. Knight Errant left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Lombardy and Britannia entered, and the s.s. Hajeen left the dock on Saturday.

FOUND DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the morgue, on the body of a Native Christian, apparently of about 45 years of age, who was found floating in a well, near the Victoria Family Hotel. There were no extearnal marks of violence on the body. An open verdict was recorded.

FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—On Friday last, Mohunjee Honarjee, a labourer, employed in repairing the floor of a house, at Frere Road, accidentally backed out of the window, and fell into the street, sustaining fractures to his right arm and right thigh bone. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is at present lying.

THE GULBAI D. D. CAMA SCHOLARSHIP.—The friends and relations of the late Mrs. D. D. Cama having subscribed a sum of Rs. 1,525, this sum has been given to the Alexandra Institution for a scholarship of Rs. 5 per mensem tenable for one year, and to be awarded to the young lady who passes from the 6th Standard into the Matriculation Class with the highest number of marks.

DROWNED IN A POND.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday, at De Lisle Road, respecting the death of a male child, aged 8 months, named Nusseer Ahmed Shaik Mahomed. It appears on Friday last the child crawled out of his parents' hut while the mother was asleep, and fell into a pond of water, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this evening at the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, at 5-15 p.m., when the following papers will be read :—1. Notes on the Economic Botany of the Cucurbitaceæ of Western India, by Dr. W. Dymock. 2. On new and little-known Hymenoptera from India, Burma, and Ceylon, by Major C. T. Bingham, F. Z. S., Forest Department, Burma. 3. Miscellaneous Notes.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.—The two length novice handicap prize, a silver medal, which was open to members of the above club, took place at the Back Bay Baths on Saturday afternoon, and was won by Mr. L. de G. Derry, 25 seconds start; Messrs. D. Pinder and H. Burkinshaw tying for second place. The time race which followed was won by Mr. Pinder, Messrs. Burkinshaw and Pillow taking second and third places. The one-armed race resulting in a win for the latter gentleman.

A FREE FIGHT.—Currim Yacoob and six other men were on Saturday charged with rioting before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court. The accused and a seventh man, who is now lying in hospital, were arrested at the Nawab Musjid, on Friday night, by Inspector Dillon, while they were all engaged in a free fight. All the accused, who bore marks of the encounter on their features, were, on the application of the above officer, remanded in custody for the attendance of the man now in hospital.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play at the Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 p.m., the following programme :—

Overture	Charles VI—Halevy.
Valse	Gypsies—Crowe.
Selection	Olivette—Audran.
New Dance	The Chorolistha—Edward Scott.
Valse	Au Pays Des Chansons—Fahrbach.
Fantasia	Folk Songs of Italy—Rampezzeti.
Galop	Wonnetrunken—Faust.

TRAGIC RESULT OF A QUARREL.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday, at the morgue, respecting the death of Hajee Joosub Hajee Ahmed, aged 36 years. Deceased died suddenly while struggling with his younger brother, named Ali Hajee Ahmed, in a chundool shop, at Erskine Road, on Friday afternoon last. They had quarelled regarding their wives attending a wedding ceremony at Muddonpoora, and which the deceased considered a disreputable place. The deceased complained of difficulty of breathing and pains in his chest previous to the quarrel. The verdict was "That the death of Hajee Joosub Hajee Ahmed was caused by heart-disease."

KIDNAPPING A MAHOMEDAN GIRL.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Constable Good brought up on remand and charged a Hindoo, named Sumboo Toocaram, before Mr. P. Ryan, with having on the 26th ultimo kidnapped a girl, of 12 years, named Mustana, from the guardianship of her uncle, Abdool Shaik Kadar. It appears the complainant Abdool is a rope-maker and has his rope-walk adjoining his house at Muddunpoora. The accused Sumboo was a labourer employed in the rope-walk. On the 26th ultimo he enticed the girl away to Worlee, and from thence to Tanna. The complainant reported the matter to the police, who upon enquiries traced both the girl and the accused to Tanna, where they were both arrested, and brought down to Bombay on the 30th ultimo. The accused in his defence stated that the girl followed him of her own free-will. Sumboo Toocaram was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ALLEGED ROBBERY FROM MESSRS. KEMP AND COMPANY.

SORABJEE PESTONJEE, the assistant godown-keeper, who is charged with stealing property, valued at Rs. 900, from Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s godown, was brought before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday; Mr. Smetham, of the firm of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, prosecuted on behalf of Messrs. Kemp and Co., and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. Manker, represented the accused.

Dr. Luximon Buchajee was called, and in his examination by Mr. Smetham stated that Bai Goomai was his half sister, and lived in Girgaum. On the 19th June Goomabai sent for him. When he went there he saw Superintendent MacDermott, a few police sepoys, and a coolie sitting there.

By the Court: Can you identify the cooly?—I cannot say. I did not mark him. (Laughter.) After a time Mr. MacDermott went away, and returned with the accused and Mr. Pell. Mr. MacDermott asked me if I had sent any order to Messrs. Kemp and Co. for goods. I replied, I had not. I have often ordered goods from Kemp and Co. When I do so I go there, pay cash, and take away the goods in my carriage, I had never seen the accused before that day. The house was searched. Every thing in the house was taken out, goods similar to the property before the Court were taken out.

Mr. Pell was the next witness called. Examined by Mr. Smetham he said: I am assistant manager of Kemp and Co. At about five o'clock I was present at the woman's house with Superintendent MacDermott and the accused. The woman was asked to produce all the goods before the Court on the table. The accused made a division of the goods, and made a statement. The accused then took us to a shop called James and Co. of his own accord. This shop is on Breach Candy Road. We entered the house, and saw there two Parsees in charge of the shop. I found a number of articles there, of which I have made a list.

Mr. Smetham: What did he say?—He said some of the goods were purchased from Kemp and Co., and some were paid for, and some were not.

The Magistrate objected to this question.

Mr. Smetham contended that, under Section 27 of the Evidence Act, the statement was admissible, as it was made when the accused was giving up the stolen goods.

The Magistrate admitted the question. The witness continued: From there the accused took us to his house in the Fort; and he there produced other property, which he said were purchased from Kemp and Co., some of which were paid for, and some were not. I have searched the Company's cash book with reference to the goods on this table, and do not find any entries regarding them on the 17th June. I cannot find any entry relating to the sale of the coffee on the 19th of the same month. The other articles were wrapped in paper covers which were removed by the Superintendent, who needed all the packages. I recognise the chit produced as a cooly pice chit for a journey made by the cooly Babajee to Girgaum on the 17th June, but have been unable to find a cooly chit relating to that journey. All the cooly chits are filed. The accused had not for some time past applied to me to purchase goods for cash or credit.

The case was then again adjourned until the 10th instant.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

EXTENSIVE THEFT OF SAFFRON.

At the High Court on Saturday, Mr. Justice Farran and the same Common Jury resumed the trial of Rowjee *alias* Tookaram Atmaram, on a charge of house-breaking and theft of twenty-seven tins of adultered saffron, the property of Messrs. Swift and Farrow, secretaries and agents of the National Mortgage Bank, Limited; of Bhowan Munjee, on a charge of dishonestly receiving stolen saffron; and of Cullianjee *alias* Kesowjee Maljee and Manekchand Maljee on charges of dishonestly receiving stolen saffron and of voluntarily assisting in concealing and disposing of stolen saffron. Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Conroy and Brown, appeared for the second prisoner; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the third and fourth prisoners. The first prisoner was not represented by counsel.

Mr. Anderson summed up the evidence for the prosecution. He was not quite sure whether the jury were clear regarding the exact number of tins of saffron, and the place they came from. Between the 29th May and the 14th of June, twenty-five tins were stolen by the first prisoner. One other fact which the learned counsel was not able to put before the jury in opening the case was, that these tins, with the particular label upon them, had never been sold in the market. Four cases were imported lately into Bombay by the importers. Two of them were kept by them in their own godown, while the other two were handed over to Messrs. Swift and Farrow; and if the tins got into the market, it was in a wrongful way. The first prisoner, who was instrumental in their disposal, had admitted before them that he had taken them away at the instigation of another; and this admission was sufficient to bring him in guilty of the charge without the additional fact of a large sum of money being found upon him, and is evidently living quite a rollicking life. The learned counsel said the jury would have next to decide whether the saffron found with the prisoners formed part of the stolen property, and whether they had received, concealed, and disposed of it with the knowledge and belief that it was stolen property. From the evidence placed before the jury it was perfectly clear that the property was part of the stolen saffron. On the second point, although the evidence was to a certain extent circumstantial, yet the attitude which the prisoners had assumed was such as to show that there was no doubt whatever that they received the saffron with the knowledge or belief that it was stolen property. The learned counsel therefore asked the jury to find the prisoners guilty of the charge if they were of opinion that the evidence was reliable.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, on behalf of the second prisoner, remarked that the *onus* of proof being on the prosecution. It was for the prosecution to establish the charge in a manner which would leave no reasonable doubt in the minds of the jury. It was not sufficient for them to say that certain persons were guilty of a certain offence; it was necessary for them to prove conclusively that it was so. With regard to the saffron, the *onus* of identification lay upon the prosecution also. It was true that there was some evidence that the saffron found with the second prisoner was part of that which was alleged to have been stolen. But the learned counsel urged that it was possible for similar saffron manufactured by the same people or others, and bearing the same label to be imported into the Bombay market by other merchants, and although it was suggested for the prosecution that the tins found with the second prisoner came from the consignment of the four cases, the prosecution had failed to prove conclusively that it was so. The learned counsel asked the jury to acquit his client.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, on behalf of the third and fourth prisoners, said that the evidence showed that on the 29th May all was right, and that between that date and the 14th June, as the prosecution alleged, certain tins were stolen. It was a long interval between the two dates; and because certain tins of saffron were stolen in that interval from Messrs. Swift and Farrow, and because certain saffron was found in the possession of the third and fourth prisoners, it did not follow that it was part of the stolen property. There was absolutely no evidence to show that it was so. The learned counsel said that the saffron found with his clients was their property; and there was no evidence to show that they had had any business dealings with the first prisoner. How, then, could the saffron before the Court be inferred to be that which was stolen by the first prisoner? It was an absurd suggestion of the prosecution that the fact of the saffron being found in the possession of persons who did not deal in such a commodity was sufficient proof of its having been dishonestly come by. The prisoners were grocers, and as such did deal in saffron. There was, therefore, no evidence whatever to establish the guilt of the learned counsel's clients.

His lordship, in summoning up the case to the jury, dealt separately with the evidence as it bore against the first, the second, and the third and fourth prisoners. Commenting upon the evidence against the first prisoner, his lordship thought that it was cogent, and he had himself admitted the abstraction of a certain number of tins, so that there could be no doubt of his complicity in the matter. He was also identified by the tin-man who had soldered the tins containing bran instead of saffron. He had admitted the possession of the keys which, he also admitted, were made for the purpose of opening the padlock of the office of the prosecutors. If the jury believed that he entered the premises by means of the keys, they would find him guilty of housebreaking; but if they thought he had crept in by some other means they would find him guilty of theft alone. With regard to the second prisoner, the jury must be satisfied upon legal evidence that he had a guilty knowledge that the saffron was stolen property. He had first denied all knowledge of the first prisoner; twice in answer to the police jemadar he said he did not know the first prisoner; and it was after some time, on being confronted with his mistress, that he made the admission. The jury were to judge of his conduct from his refusal to give the police any information, from the absence of any entries in his books regarding the purchase of the six tins of saffron traced to him, &c., and then come to a verdict for or against him. The case was different with regard to the third and fourth prisoners. The question was, had they a guilty knowledge when purchasing the saffron from the first prisoner? The jury were told to weigh the evidence carefully and come to a conclusion upon the point.

The jury, after retiring for consultation for about half an hour, unanimously found the first prisoner guilty of theft; and by a majority of six to three found the second prisoner guilty of dishonestly receiving stolen property, and the third and fourth prisoners not guilty of the offence. The first prisoner admitted a previous conviction of three years' rigorous imprisonment on conviction of theft in a dwelling.

His lordship, in passing sentence upon the first prisoner said he did not think it would be safe to allow him any longer to commit depredations upon the community; and the sentence of the Court upon him was that he be kept to rigorous imprisonment for seven years. Turning to the second prisoner, his lordship told him that he had hitherto led an honest life; but that influenced by a desire to make illegal gain, he had yielded to the temptation of buying the saffron stolen by the other prisoner. In dealing with his case, however, his lordship would take into consideration his position in life and the fact of his hitherto led an honest life. At the same time, persons yielding to the temptation of buying property at too low a price, which they must know could not have been honestly come by, should be taught a lesson against the practice. His lordship hoped that the sentence he was going to pass would deter the prisoner in future from taking goods under suspicious circumstances. The sentence upon him was that of simple imprisonment for three months.

THE BHOWNUGGER DEFAMATION CASES.

His Lordship on taking his seat on the Bench on Saturday morning, informed the Advocate-General that he was sorry that the case which was being tried before him was not finished last evening as he expected it would be, and it was, therefore, desirable that the Bhownugger Defamation Case should be taken up on Monday morning following. The case in hand would occupy two or three hours that day, and instead of detaining the special jury, which had been called to try the defamation case, it would be better to enter upon the defamation case on Monday morning.

The Advocate-General agreeing with his Lordship thought that the defamation case had better be tried on Monday morning. He took that opportunity to mention that since his application made the other day about the defamation case being tried before a special jury, another case had been committed, in which there being a larger number of accused, and also as it involved more important issues it was a *fortiori* desirable that it should also be tried before a special jury.

His Lordship observed that he had not yet gone through the depositions, and he was not, therefore, in a position to consider the Advocate-General's application, which might be renewed later on.

The Advocate-General asked if his Lordship would call upon Chagan, one of the accused in the newly committed defamation case, who had served the prosecution with a notice last night to proceed with his application for a commission.

His Lordship observed that it would be more convenient to hear Chagan's application as soon as the case, which was being tried before him and a common jury, had concluded.

Late, in the day, on the conclusion of the above case, his Lordship then called upon Chagan, one of the accused in the Bhownugger Defamation Cases, to make his application for a commission.

In reply to his Lordship, the Advocate-General said that Chagan was charged with having written an extremely long Gujrati production, which was boiled down afterwards into *Bhownugger Exposure Gazette*. All the charges made in the document were virtually identical with those made in the *Exposure Gazette*, which was a translation made by the accused Khansaheb.

Chagan's affidavit was then read by the Clerk of the Crown, which stated that all his material witnesses were residents of Bhownugger, which was without the jurisdiction of the court. As witnesses could not be brought down from Bhownugger without much trouble, inconvenience and expense, and as it would be impossible to justify the defamation without the evidence of these witnesses, he applied that a commission be issued for their examination. He was unable to give or name witnesses in open court, as he was afraid that if the names were disclosed the prosecution would tamper with those witnesses, who were the subjects of the Durbar. He would, therefore, hand over a list of the witnesses to the Clerk of the Crown in a sealed envelope to be sent to the officer who might be appointed to execute the commission. As the commission would occupy a great deal of time, it was necessary that his case should be traversed to the next Sessions.

Chagan being asked if he had anything else to say, said that he was a poor man, and his lordship would therefore treat his application in an indulgent spirit.

His Lordship: You do not state in your affidavit that if this commission was issued, you can get these witnesses from Bhownugger.

Chagan: I have not stated it in my affidavit; but I may now inform the court that I shall be able to procure these witnesses.

His Lordship: Do you say that you will be able to procure the attendance of witnesses?

Chagan: I do not know if I shall be able to procure the attendance of these witnesses, but they must appear according to law.

His Lordship: I have no power to make them to appear.

Chagan: The Commissioner will have power to summon witnesses and make them appear according to law. The commission must be directed to the Political Agent. I make my application under section 503 of the Criminal Procedure Code. It is for your Lordship to grant the prayer or not.

His Lordship: Cannot you get your witnesses to Bombay.

Chagan: I cannot.

His Lordship: Do you admit the writing of the article or whatever you are charged with?

Chagan: It is not necessary for me to admit it.

His Lordship: You want to justify the article if the jury found that you published it?

Chagan: From my own experience I am going to prove the truth of the statements made in the *Exposure Gazette*.

His Lordship: The object of the commission is to prove the truth of the statements?

Chagan: Yes. The reason of my being charged with defamation is to prevent me from giving my evidence in Brahmachari's case.

His Lordship: But you can give evidence in Brahmachari's case, notwithstanding your charges in this case.

Chagan: I was told not to give evidence in Brahmachari's case, and it was when I did not grant that request that this charge was preferred against me. Your Lordship will be good enough to peruse my statement made before the Magistrate.

His Lordship, after perusing the statement, said: I have read a greater portion of the statement. It is too long.

The Advocate-General said that his client was served with a copy of the affidavit last evening, and the prosecutor considered, and he (the Advocate-General) agreed with him that it was not necessary to make an affidavit in reply. This was the third application made in the matter of these libels for a commission. The present application could not be regarded otherwise than as being on the same footing as the two applications made by the accused Bhramachari, and, therefore, in that view he (the Advocate-General) appeared to resist it as he did the last application. The accused Chagan belonged in a manner to the profession of law, and from that point of view he was familiar with the Criminal Procedure Code. Section 503 alluded to by the accused Chagan provided that a commisson might be issued by the court in a criminal case when it was necessary for the ends of justice. In order to satisfy public it was necessary to issue a commission for the ends of justice, the court must have something in the nature of a guarantee—an assurance or a belief in the *bona fides* of the application, and also something in the nature of a belief that the application if granted would be effectual. These were the two things which were a necessary condition precedent for the granting of a commission for the ends of justice. The accused had not furnished the court with the names of his witnesses, but if his lordship were to look at the list which the accused said in his affidavit he had placed in a sealed cover, he would doubtless find that it contained, as had been included in the affidavit made by Brahmachari when he first applied for a commission, the names of no less than 150 or 200 witnesses, including H. H. the Thakore of Bhownugger, his ranees, and other members of his family, male and female, and last, though not least, all the officials of the State. The Advocate-General thought that he was entitled to assume that these were the persons whom the accused Chagan intended to summon. And what were these witnesses to prove? His lordship had not the slightest idea of what those witnesses were going to give evidence in relation to the charges preferred against the accused. Supposing that he (the Advocate-General) was wrong in assuming that the witnesses in the sealed list were not the same as those whom Baramachari wanted to examine, what was there to show that they could not be brought down to Bombay. The accused stated in his affidavit that it would be inconvenient and expensive to bring down witnesses from Bhownugger to Bombay, but that was not a consideration entitled to weight because the expenses incidental to a commission would be just as great as the expense to bring those witnesses down to Bombay. And was there any reason to suppose that these absolutely unknown and unnamed persons were able and willing to give evidence on behalf of the accused? If a commission were granted, it was quite competent for the Bhownugger Durbar to decline to give evidence and to say that he had done enough in the matter and that he was unwilling to be submitted to any further unnecessary trouble, annoyance, and expense. It was more likely that these witnesses would give their evidence in favour of the accused in Bombay than at Bhownugger. The Advocate-General, under the circumstances, submitted that in the absence of any case being made out by the accused, his Lordship would not in a matter of that kind exercise the power conferred upon him by the section of the Code. This was virtually a repetition of the previous application. The individual who made the present application was different, but he was charged jointly with other persons, including the Brahmachari, the subject matter of the charge being the leaflet, which was their joint composition. Chagan did not suggest in his affidavit that he wanted to prove anything different from what Brahmachari wanted to prove. The affidavit was in every respect the same as the one made by Brahmachari. The Advocate-General submitted if the application was granted, instead of furthering the ends of justice, the court would be running the risk of hampering the course of justice.

His Lordship said that the fairest thing to do would be to adjourn this application until after the trial of Brahmachari's case. He would then be in a better position to consider the application. The accused must make an affidavit. When he renewed his application, giving the names of witnesses and a short statement of what each of those witnesses was to say, and also the statement that the attendance of these witnesses could be procured.

At the request of the Advocate-General his Lordship asked the Clerk of the Crown to take charge of the sealed envelope containing the list of witnesses, which Chagan held in his hand.

The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

SEVERAL important modifications regarding the study of the Russian language by officers of the Indian Army are announced by the Secretary of State. In future (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier*) the maximum number of permissions granted for officers of the Indian Army to proceed to Russia for a course of study, will be fifteen in any official year. Officers proceeding to Russia will be required to reside in such Russian towns as may be indicated to them by the Director of Military Intelligence. Only those officers will be recommended for permission to study in Russia who, from their character as soldiers, and the nature of their service, appear likely to be utilised as Russian interpreters or as staff and regimental officers on the frontier or in the field.

THE NIZAM'S ESCORT INCIDENT.

THE Special Court, consisting of General Campbell, Judge of the Suburban Court (President), Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Inspector General of His Highness the Nizam's Revenue, and Captain Beauclerk, Secretary to the Committee of Management of the Salar Jung Estates, assembled on Thursday at the Suburban Judge's Court, Chudderghaut, to try the case in which a trooper of His Highness the Nizam's African Cavalry Guards, named Mahboob Bin Maboorab, is alleged to have attacked three British officers, viz., Lieutenant Gallie, 7th Madras Infantry, Lieutenant Brooksbank, 19th (P. W. O.) Yorkshire Regiment, and Lieutenant Holmes, 4th Madras Pioneers, on the Bund Road, on the 15th ultimo. Mr. A. C. Rudra, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. H. Fitzpatrick, pleader, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the officers, and Mr. J. D. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Ramchandra Pillay, pleader, defended the accused, while Mr. Hormusjee Vakeel, pleader, watched the case on behalf of H. H. the Nizam's Government. The court was again crowded.

On the Court taking their seat, the President read out a letter from Mr. J. D. B. Gribble, addressed to him, in which it was stated that as his (Mr. Gribble's) name was cited in the case, he had not the slightest objection to going into the box to be examined. The counsel on both sides had no objection to Mr. Gribble going into the witness-box, but the President remarked that he would consider Mr. Gribble's letter later on.

Lieutenant Holmes, re-examined by Mr. Rudra, said: The Chudderghaut side of the road is the side from which we were coming. I said also yesterday I suppose the tonga was between me and the sowar. That did not preclude me seeing the sowar. Our letter to our commandant was intended to be a report. The statement in the letter to the commandant with reference to our bruised and shaken condition was an exaggeration as far as I was concerned. I do not think it was an exaggeration as regards the other officers. Lieutenant Gallie was very much bruised.

Was Lieutenant Brooksbank bruised, or did he complain of being bruised?

(Mr. Inverarity objected to the question, and the Court ruled accordingly.)

When did you meet Mr. Rudra for the first time?—I think it was on last Sunday. I had no communication with Mr. Rudra as counsel before that day. I did not know that Mr. Rudra was correspondent of the *Pioneer*, but have learnt it within the last few days. From the facts supplied to Mr. Rudra by ourselves, the telegram to the *Pioneer* reproduced by the *Deccan Times* of the 28th June was not an exaggeration. I accepted Lieutenant Gallie's statement that the sowar had made a cut with a sword at him astrue.

Mr. Inverarity here asked permission to put some questions with reference to the new matter that was brought forward by Mr. Rudra: Who wrote the joint letter written to Mr. Rudra?—I believe Mr. Gallie did.

Who signed for you?—I was out at the time, so I do not know who signed for me.

Did you ever see the letter yourself?—I don't think I did.

What day was it written?—Two or three days after the accident—after our letter to the commanding officer.

Did you agree with your companions that a joint-letter should be sent to Mr. Rudra?—I do not remember I ever heard of the letter before it was sent. I forget if it was sent with my authority. I do not know why it was sent to Mr. Rudra, nor can I suggest any object with which the letter was sent to Mr. Rudra. I do not know how long after the date the copy was shown to me. I did not ask my companions how it was that they came to sign a letter of which I knew nothing. I accepted their word as to the contents of their letter.

Was there anything confidential in the letter?—I believe there was.

Why was a confidential letter sent with your approval to Mr. Rudra, the correspondent of the *Pioneer*, whom you did not know?—I suppose it was sent as a report of the matter?

To be published in the *Pioneer*?—I suppose it was to be published, but I don't remember.

Mr. Inverarity applied to the Court for a summons to be issued to Lieutenants Gallie, Brooks-bank and Holmes, to produce a copy of the letter; and also to Mr. Rudra to produce the original; and reserved further examination till the letter was pro-duced.

Balloo Jelloo, the syce in the service of Mr. Gilbert, a livery-stable keeper, was next called and identified Lieutenant Brooksbank, whom he drove to the Chudderghaut Gardens on a Sunday, about twenty days ago, in a tonga. Lieutenant Brooksbank was seated behind. There was a collision with a sowar near the house, on the bund of the tank, on the Seifabad side. Witness asked for a stick to represent the manner in which the sowar came. He, however, stated that the sowar came with the reins in one hand and a sword in the other, on a horse which was running away, and struck against the iron bar between the mouths of the ponies, he pulling hard, and his sword was crossed. The saheb (Mr. Gallie) was sitting inside smoking a cheroot. When the sowar came in collision with us, I fell down and Mr. Gallie on top of me. There was no room to escape the sowar. I thought that the horse would go straight on, and had no fear. The sowar's sword might have struck Lieutenant Gallie, who was sitting forward, if he put his head out of the gharry. Mr. Gallie was seated on his left. When the collision took place, the sowar was on the left of the gharry, and passed on. The witness illustrated the position of the sword on his arm, and said that the sword come into that position because the sowar was trying to stop the horse. The sowar came from the Secunderabad side. The sword came in collision with the lamps. After the collision the horse ran away with the sowar. The horse did not stop when it came into collision with the tonga. I called out to the sowar, but the *sahib logues* did not. The sowar was breathless. I did not see him; he went away. I never saw him after he passed the tonga. Before the collision, he (the sowar) called out, "*Chullo, chullo*," when he got out of the way on to one side of the road, the left side, on which he was driving. He went still more to the left when the sowar called out. I shouted to the sowar, "*Chullo*," and not the sowar to me, and he came into collision. He could not recognise the sowar. He was sure he could not say whether the sowar was as young as the prisoner. The horse went off on the left side of the tonga, where there was a yard's space between the tonga and the wall. The collision took place between the ponies, and it knocked down the left pony. There was the same yard's distance between the pony and the wall.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity: When I first saw the sowar's horse, it was perfectly uncontrollable. The accident was due to the horse having run away. I saw my master, Mr. Gilbert, the same day, and I spoke to him. He passed the spot where the collision took place, a little after. He was driving in a phaeton, and there were three others with him—two sahebs and a mem saheb. When he came up to the scene of the accident, he drove up and sent his syce to enquire whose tonga it was. I told him that it was Mr. Gilbert's tonga; that I was not hurt, but that one of the sahebs was hurt. I told him the sowar had struck the tonga and that it was done by accident. I put in one of the ponies and held up the other part of the bar myself, and the injured pony came slowly behind the tonga, to which it was tied. I saw Mr. Gilbert junior next morning, and I told him that the sowar's horse was bolting and that it was not the fault of the sowar, as the horse had run away with him. The sowar was very much frightened; in fact, he was more dead than alive. He did not make a cut with a sword at any one for any purpose.

Did he cut at the lantern with his sword, or did the sword come in collision with the lantern by accident?—It came by accident. When I saw the sowar, he was trying his utmost to stop his horse.

Captain Beauclerk: When the sowar struck the horse, did the tonga turn round by the collision?—No, it was not turned round by the collision, but, owing to the weight being on one pony, turned towards the wall. It was turned round just a little.

Albert Abid, valet to His Highness the Nizam, examined by Mr. Rudra, said: I was on the coach-box of the Nizam's carriage on the evening of the 15th of June. Beside His Highness was Dawood Mirza in the carriage. Besides His Highness's carriage there were two others. In the second carriage were Nawab Afsur Jung and Calib Saheb. In the third were two servants, one belonging to His Highness and the other to Dowlat Mirza. There is usually about the space of about forty or fifty yards between the Nizam's carriage and the one that followed. In front of His Highness's carriage were two troopers and a police sowar. The police sowar rides at the head of the other two about five or ten yards in front. I do not know what the strength of the escort behind is, but they ride behind His Highness's carriage. Sometimes sowars ride at the side of the carriage. One of the outrider sowars' horse ran away; so another sowar behind the carriage took his place. The horse bolted straight along the bund, but I could not tell which way he went, as I could not see from where I was, the end of the bund. When the sowar's horse bolted, His Highness's carriage was a little to the Chudderghaut side of the sluices where the temple is, and it was about fifty yards from His Highness's carriage and the sowar when the sowar's horse began to bolt. He had been pulling for a long time. He lost control of his horse from about the temple. I do not know what frightened the horse. He was making much *bobbri*. The horse was not restive from the commencement, but it was from the time we returned from the end of the bund. I told the coachman that the horse ran away; but I don't know whether he heard me or not. Those behind the carriage could not see what was going on in front, because another sowar came up to take the place of the sowar that had gone. The sowar took his place about a quarter of a minute after it was seen that the other one had bolted. This was near the temple. I cannot recognise the trooper (the accused). I did not see the runaway horse again that evening. From the bund we went to the Siefabad Palace that evening. A hundred yards before we came to the cross roads, His Highness told me to drive to Siefabad, and I called to the leading sowars who had just taken the incline at the back, to turn the other road. I saw nothing at the cross-roads, but I saw a tonga with its pole down, ponies out, and a gentleman in blue serge standing on the parapet wall. I heard the syce crying out "*Saheb! saheb! sowar gharry ghira-dia.*" I only saw one gentleman, who said nothing. His Highness's carriage went off without stopping. When we got to Siefabad His Highness asked us to enquire whether the sowar had been run away with or not. Some servant went to find out, but I do not know whether he came and told His Highness that he did. His Highness told Galub Saheb, but I don't know whether he went or not.

Did you see the sowar trying to control him?—Yes, and he couldn't succeed. And when he bolted, the horse got a long way ahead of the Nizam's carriage. When the collision took place, he was not in sight at all, and I did not see the accident. The Nizam's carriage is driven pretty fast, and it was being driven at a good pace when the horses bolted. The sowar's horse must have gone very fast to outstrip the Nizam's cortege. The sowar did not return at all, and the Nizam told a man to go and look for him. I do not know if the Nizam also sent back to ask if any one was hurt. I did not see any one hurt when I passed the tonga. Nothing appeared to be the matter with the gentleman in a blue serge suit standing on the parapet. He looked as lively as possible.

Imam, coachman to His Highness, the Nizam swore to having driven His Highness the Nizam's carriage on the evening of the 15th, when Abid was sitting by his side. One side of the carriage, with His Highness, was Dowlat Mirza, and no one else. I did not see any accident happen to any of the sowars of the escort that evening. His attention was carefully directed to his horses, and he saw nothing else. He had an idea that Abid said something to him, but he was so taken up by the horses that he was driving, that he did not pay any attention to any tonga with the ponies standing alongside. There were two or three persons standing there, but whether they were saheb logues he did not know; they were talking to each other, stating that the tonga was broken. I did not hear any of them say anything to us as we passed by.

On the Court assembling on Friday, Mr. Inverarity proceeded to argue that Mr. Rudra was bound to produce the letter written to him by Lieutenants Gallie, Brooksbank and Holmes, referred to on the last occasion. Mr. Gallie had no objection to produce the letter, but Mr. Rudra objected to produce it, as he said it was not a case in which the question of a privilege between counsel and client arises. Mr. Rudra submitted the letter was his own personal private property. The witness had only a limited interest in it. The letter was not written to him *qua* counsel, but as a correspondent of a newspaper. The learned counsel had said, he (Mr. Rudra) had had the temerity to question the law on the point. His only objection to give it up now was that the proper legal steps had not been taken to procure its production; that steps had now been taken by issuing a summons against him; that he could not be called as a witness until the other side had commenced their defence.

The question was, when can a summons *duces tecum*, be issued? The object in the present instance was to compel the witness to produce a document to contradict statements by himself. He contended the Court had not at this stage the power to interfere.

The President: You forget, Mr. Rudra, you yourself mentioned the document, and we should have known nothing about it if you had not; so we rule you must produce it.

The following letter addressed to Mr. Rudra was then produced and put in:—"School of Musketry, June 17, 1890.—Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter, I beg to state that the facts mentioned in the *Deccan Times* of this date are true. I give you the facts of the case as reported by me to the General. On Sunday last, the 15th, I was returning from the Gardens at Chadarghat in a tonga with two ponies, driven by a native coachman, in company with Lieutenant Brooksbank, 19th P. W. O. Yorkshire Regiment, and Lieutenant Holmes, 4th M. Pioneers, the coachman and myself occupying the front seat. On coming to the Domelgundin (*sic*) end of the Hoosam Saugor Tank, while driving slowly on the proper side of the road, I called the attention of Lieutenant B. Brooksbank to a mounted sowar who was coming towards us at a full gallop. At the same time the coachman, although on his correct side, turned more off to his left; simultaneously with which I saw the sowar turn in the same direction and deliberately put his horse at us. His horse breasted the cross-bar of the tonga with such violence as to hurl the near pony senseless under the tonga, inflicting such internal injuries that his recovery seems impossible. The driving-box, splash-board and lamp-holders and sockets were splintered to pieces; the occupants of the back seats were shot out into the road, their clothes being torn and they themselves severely bruised. The sowar, after the collision, extricated his horse from the debris, and delivering a cut at me with his sabre, galloped on and paid no attention to our shouts. Almost directly after this, some carriages containing native gentlemen with a strong escort, and preceded by two other sowars in the same uniform as our assailant, passed, and we were informed that it was His Highness the Nizam, and endeavoured to attract his attention to our condition, which must have been only too palpable; but no notice whatever was taken. We, with great difficulty, owing to our bruised and shaken condition, managed to walk back to Secunderabad, being unable to procure any conveyance. This assault occurred at 3-40 p.m. and in broad day-light. The above is a correct statement of the facts of the case. As, however, the above is a verbatim copy of my report to the General, I shall be obliged by your putting it in your own words, as it might be productive of unpleasant consequences to us if the letter word for word appeared in print.—Yours, truly A. L. Gallie, Lieut. Brooksbank, Lieut. 7th P. W. O. Yorks. Regt, Lieut. Holmes (not in barracks) A. L. G.

Lieutenant Holmes was then cross-examined on the letter by Mr. Inverarity: He had not got a copy of the letter to which that was the reply. He never saw Mr. Rudra's letter to which that was a reply.

Do you still say, after seeing that letter, that the statement in the *Pioneer* that you corroborated Lieutenant Gallie in every particular, is not an exaggeration?—It may be a slight exaggeration as far as I am concerned.

Re-examined by Mr. Rudra: The substance of that letter was intended for publication. The letter itself was intended to be confidential. The last paragraph shows that already.

Farj Bin Abdoolah, a sepoy of the African Body-guard, was called and stated: I was one of the sepoys forming His Highness's escort on the 15th June. I was with the advance party, and with me was the accused, and in advance of us was a police sowar whose name I do not know. His Highness the Nizam drove from his palace to the end of the bund near Secunderabad; and turning round again we came to Seifabad. The accused rode with me till we got to the small sluice, where the Hindu temple is, when the accused's horse became restive, and I laid hold of my sword and the reins in my right hand, and laid hold of his reins with my left hand, to stop the horse, but being about to fall I let him go and he ran away, and his horse carried him off to the lines. I saw him as far as the *naka* where the two roads meet. The horse of the accused is a hard-mouthed horse and became restive near Mysoma's temple, where they kill sheep. We went straight on when we came to this end of the bund, and did not turn towards our left, but towards Bushir Bagh. We had received orders to go straight. When we came near the *naka*, the coachman told us by signs which way to go. The police sowar went on a little to the left, and then, turned round and went a little to the right. When we passed, we saw a gharry with two ponies broken down on this side of the *naka*. I saw som' *Saheb logues*, who caried out, "Nizam! Nizam!" but I could not see their faces owing, to its being dark. It was about half-past seven. We went on to the Seifabad Palace, where we did not see our runaway comrade. We returned to our lines from our duty about 11 a.m., and did not see the accused till next morning. We saw him in hospital. He had sustained an injury below the knee of his left leg. He told me and others that he had come into collision with a gharry, when his horse bolted and injured his leg. I saw his horse, which was hurt on the chest. I do not know if the horse went to the sick lines. I know the horse well it was a vicious horse—the same caste as the devil.

Ahmed Bin Ab

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, by order of Kaisor-i-Hind S. and W. Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Haje Dawood Hajee Vayadina, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

100 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 12s. for the China Market.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ZAOBA'S WADI.

Under instructions from the mortgagee Sha Doongersey Seipal, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Dwarkabai, wife of Babaji Balkrishna Soorway, Rambai, second wife of the said Babajee Balcrishna and Babajee Balcrishna, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of fazundari leasehold, land or ground, containing by admeasurement 201 square yards, be the same little more or less, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Zaoba's Warree en Pallao Road near Thakordwar, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said mortgagor, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under street No. 46, ward No. 4348, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the property of Jurgonath Jeevanjee, and on the west, north and south by the property of Sardar Bahdoor Gunpatrao Morojee Zaoba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE AND OLD STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES DEPARTMENT, PAREL.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—

A lot of unserviceable and old stores in convenient lots, consisting of empty crates, packing cases, cask barrels, cans and drums, telegraph materials and wire, zinc packing case lining, cast steel files, iron chain, broken glass, leather and rubber cuttings, old lamps, furniture, waste paper and old clothing, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 7th July, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Agra Bank, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Adamjee—

25 cases marbles, ex s.s. Captia.
10 cases ink bottles, ex s.s. Govino.
2 cases keys, ex s.s. Knight Companion.

On account and at the risk or Esmaljee Mahomedally—

2 cases snuff boxes, ex s.s. Poseidon.
2 cases pencils, ex s.s. Mega and s.s. Clan Buchanan.

On account and at the risk of Currimbhoy Jeewajee—

5 casks ower bolts, ex s.s. Clan Macdonald.
2 cases lanterns, ex s.s. Strathesk.

On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Goolamhussein—

4 cases lamps, ex s.s. Clan Drummond.

On account and at the risk of Haji Joonus Hajee Tyeb—

6 cases safes, ex s.s. Britannia.
6 ,, ,, ex s.s. Etolia.
10 ,, ,, ex s.s. City of Agra.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Ahmedally—

1 case copper locks, ex s.s. Hispania.
3 cases chest locks, ex s.s. Hispania.

On account and at the risk of Esoofbhoy Ebrahamji—

1 case eyelets, ex s.s. Thames.
2 cases iron padlocks, ex s.s. Hispania.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases white ground prints.
10 bales grey dhoties.
1 mahogany cottage pianoforte.
3 new folding harmoniums.
1 set English plated double harness.
3 sets Cawnpore plated and brass mounted singleharness.

A few articles of furniture consisting of chairs, tables, sofas, cupboards, &c.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Thackersey Bhanjee—

B K—103 1-4 4 cases 24 doz. Kepler's codliver oil with malt.

By order of Messrs. Balcrushna, Sazba and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Abdool Cadur Abdool Hoossein Moorgha.

20 cases best emerald green by Blundell Spence, Maker.
20 .. deep Persian red.

On account and at the risk of Essa Oomer.—

E. O. M. P. and Co.—6 crates earthenware, ex s.s. Lycia.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham in good order.
1 handsome light mail-phaeton.
1 light and neat dog-cart.
1 country-bred pony, height 13-2½, age 6, broken to harness, believed sound.
1 serviceable victoria.
1 serviceable office shigram with horse and harness.

A few Shangai, Polish and Bussorah fowls.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF GREY YARN.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Vullubjee Poonjabhoy, and on account and at the risk of Mr. William Grossmann—

50 bales each 400 lbs. grey yarn of Goolam Baba Mill, No. 20s. Calcutta tie.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF COTTON.

On TUESDAY next, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Sassoon Dock, Colaba, by order of Mr. Velljee Soondarjee and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Volkart brothers.

124 full-pressed bales new western ginned cotton surveyed.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., at their Rooms, on MONDAY next, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m., on account of the underwriters.

Ex s. s. Clan Graham.

6 rolls cylinder fillets of No. 90s wire 2 inches wide, spaced mild steel round wire or India rubber foundation, each roll 314 feet long, damaged by sea-water.

On view at the Rooms of the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE PAREL ROAD AT CHINCHPOOGLY.

ON SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Nanoram Meghraj and Girdhardas Rungoomull, and on account and at the risk of Joshi Bhimjee Harriram, the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz :—

All that piece of fazendari land, together with the buildings, dwelling-houses, chawls and other erections standing thereon, and the two several rights of way in the indenture of mortgage, dated 21st day of December, 1888, and made between Bhimjee Harriram of the one part and Nundram Meghraj and Girdhardas Rungoomull of the other part, more particularly mentioned, situate at Chinchpoogly, on the west side of Parel Road, in the subdistrict formerly of Mazagon, but now of Bombay, in the island of Bombay, admeasuring about 439 feet in length from east to west, and 68 feet in breadth from south to north on the Masjid (meaning the north) side, and 76 feet towards the Government drain side, and containing about 3,576 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, which said piece of land is described in an under-lease relating thereto, dated the 25th June, 1888, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Khoja Aboo Bhaker, and partly by the property of Poonja Ludha, but which appears from the plan annexed to the said under-lease to be bound partly by property of Moulvi Khorudin and partly by Municipal ground, and which said property is bounded on or towards the west by the water drain, on or towards the north by a piece of vacant ground, now or formerly belonging to John Joseph Pereira, and on or towards the south by the property of Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, and which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and was formerly in the occupation of the said John Joseph Pereira and afterwards of the said Nusserwanjee Wadia, but is now in that of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may to made to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, attorneys to the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SEWREE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Nundram Meghraj and Girdhardas Rungoomull, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Joshi Bhimjee Harriram, the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz :—

All that piece of fazundari land, together with the buildings, dwelling-houses, chawls, and other erections standing thereon, admeasuring 2,829 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 94, new survey No. 1-2414 (the remaining portion bearing no number), situate at Sewree, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay in the island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by a private passage of Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, separating the said piece of land from the property of the Jubilee Mill Co., Ld., on the west by the property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, on the north by a private passage belonging to the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff separting the said piece of land from the property of the Bombay National Mill Manufacturing Co., Limited, and on the south partly by property in the occupation of the mortgagor, Joshi Bhimjee Harriram, and partly by the property of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, attorneys to the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE LIBRARY BELONGING TO THE LATE SHRIPAD BABAJEE THAKUR, Esq., B.A., C.S., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the above valuable library, consisting of about 3,000 to 3,500 books relating to English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Chinese Literature, English History, Law and Mathematics, both in English and French, &c.

The date of sale will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the library will be on view a fortnight before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 7th July, 1890.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Rs. 1-8 postage, annas

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VICTORIA (CARRIAGE), &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4 Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, the following :—

One four-wheeled carriage (victoria) with lamps and cushions; brass cocks, &c.

SALE OF Small Engine, Boiler, Lathe, Biscuit Machines, Grinding Mills with Stones, Fire Pump, old building materials, Office Furniture, Bread Vans, &c.

Under instructions from C A Turner Esq., Liquidator of the Western India Flour Mill Co., Ld., (in Liquidation), the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the Mill premises, at Grant Road, on THURSDAY, the 17th July, 1890, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned surplus and old machinery and stores, consisting of 1 small horizontal engine, 1 small boiler, 1 fire pump with 3 nozzles and hose, 1 flour kneading machine, kneading roller, iron water tanks, old sujee machine, 3 biscuit machines, 1 sugar grinding mill, small lathe with fly-wheel and tools, drilling machine, bench vices, smith's forge, grinding stone, beam scales with weight and triangle, small and platform weighing machines, old crab winch, old iron plates, spare C. I. wheels, pulleys and brackets, brass pipes, corrugated and zinc sheets, old W. I. chimney, W. I. pipes, old fire bars, old teak joists, cut beam, planking, glazed window shutters, ladders, rafters, doors, paving slabs, rubble stones, tiles, bricks, chunam, coal ashes, C. I. light posts, old flour kneading machine, old wheat washing machine, bread vans, mortar mill, garden roller, iron gear for baking, oven, C. I. fly-wheel tools, brass works, harding's engine counter, steam gauge, indicator, meters, bolts and nuts, dough, boxes, tables with marbles, old bakery, salt, kneading benches, bakery casks, iron baking pans, and corn grinding mill, confectionery show jars and show cases, cupboards, tables, chairs, clocks, benches, shelves with perforated covers, sack trucks (wheelbarrows); copper utensils, screw jacks, rat destroying machine, cylinder oil case of Whitworth's taps and dies, India rubber steam packing, leather and canvas belts (spare); rod lead, keg stamping press, brass belts, ropes, iron, pulley blocks; ports of machines, Weston's chain blocks, copying press, old sifting machine, English copper jelly moulds, tin moulds, marble mortar, almond cutter, small biscuit machines, plateaus, egg beaters of sizes, cake show cases, zinc barrels for flour; &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
Bombay, 7th July, 1890. Auctioneers.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p. m., in one of the compartments on the 3rd floor of the premises, known as Sassoon Buildings in Marine Street, the handsome household furniture and appropriate fittings, comprising all necessaries for a comfortable dwelling, and glass, crockery, plated ware, and cutlery, &c., The property of Mrs. BAKEMANN.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Bombay, 7th July, 1890. Auctioneers.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

C. A. GRAVES,

DENTAL SURGEON,

(Formerly with the late E. M. Walton,)

May be consulted Daily.

MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, } Napier Hotel, Poona.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, } Rampart Row, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
A FIRST CLASS SELECTION

of these Goods are now being offered at ORIGINAL COST.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS, 18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.

A new supply arrives monthly.

New Catalogue on application at Messrs.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS.

STARLEY AND COMPANY,

COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

Hungarian Aperient Water.

"DIAMOND MARK."

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS :

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,
19 Regent Street, London, England.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.

DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 5.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening advises a further decline of ⅛ per cent. in Consols, bringing the quotation for these funds down to 96⅞, the cause of the still downward movement being indicated by an advance in the market rates of discount, say, of ¼ per cent. in short London Bills, and ½ in six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 3¾ and 3⅞ per cent. respectively. Bar Silver again became 1-16d. dearer, at 47 13-16d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were unaltered at 78½ for Fours, though in the other denomination there was a decline of 1-16 at £80 1-16. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 107. The Exchange Bank's buying rate in India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 6 1-16d. The weekly Specie shipments to this port are heavy, consisting of £240,000 in Silver, and £60,000 in Gold. Quotations from Paris come unaltered, at 91 for Rentes, and frcs. 25·19½ for Exchange on London.

In General Produce, Linseed is called dull by Reuter; but the quotations wired show an advance of 3d. per quarter, both on the spot and to arrive, at 43s. 9d. and 43s. 6d., respectively, ex-quay. Arrival prices of Rapeseed were unaltered. The Wheat market was steady, and No. 1 Soft White and Soft Red on the spot in Liverpool were ½d. per cental dearer, at 7·01d. for the former, and 6·11d. for the latter, ex-quay; Spot White Delhi being unchanged, at 6·11½d. per cental. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 3½ million quarters, which would show the large increase of 900,000 quarters since last week, if the figures are correct. In Mincing Lane, Coffee was steady. Medium Mysore is quoted 1s. cheaper, at 102s. per cwt. Mid.-Plantation being unaltered at 103s. per cwt.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday, the total Sales showing a material falling-off of 8,000 bales, though of Surats (which were steady) the larger proportion of 1,000 bales changed hands. 6¼d. remained the price of spot Mid.-Americans, and rates of East Indian Cotton were quite unaltered; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower, in all positions. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet and prices unchanged. This afternoon, Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet; Surats steady; the Sales having aggregated 6,000 bales, including 500 Surats. Both spot and arrival prices were unaltered. The Imports were 2,000 bales.

The volume of business passing in Liverpool for the week which ended yesterday was greater by 16,000 bales, than that of the week preceding, at 53,000 bales; and, in a generally firm market, an advance of 1-16d. was established in the price of spot Americans, while Arrivals were yesterday partially higher to the same extent than they were a week ago. The amount forwarded to consumers was 7,000 bales greater, at 56,000 bales. The week's Imports were only 15,000 bales, or 50,000 bales less than during the previous week. The total Stock had further diminished by 46,000 bales; but was still heavier, by 92,000 bales, than at the same time last year, and 232,000 bales above the figures for 1888. The Stock of Surats was 5,000 bales lighter than on the previous Friday, at 229,000 bales. In the total Visible Supply, a further falling-off of 100,000 bales was apparent yesterday; while of East Indian Cotton there were 37,000 bales less in sight; but turning to the figures which we give below, it will be seen that the total supply as estimated yesterday was some 230,000 bales greater than in either of the two preceding years, this increase, however, being due to the larger quantity of East Indian Cotton in sight. The increase in the price of Mid.-American in Liverpool yesterday, compared with the rate ruling in the two preceding years, was ⅜d. and 15-16d. per lb., respectively.

The New York Market was closed for holidays yesterday. The weekly figures show the Receipts at the U. S. Ports to have been only a fifth of those during the corresponding week the year before last, and 1,000 bales less than for the last year; and the total figures now show the restricted increase of 245,000 bales and 284,000 bales, as against last year and 1888, respectively. The quantity in sight in New York yesterday was 7,140,000 bales, or 40,000 bales more than were visible a week ago. The market has remained closed again to-day, to reopen on Monday.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Week's receipts	2,000	3,000	10,000
,, exports to U. K.	5,000	14,000	34,000
,, ,, Continent	2,000	4,000	3,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '89.	5,730,000	5,485,000	5,446,000
,, exports to U. K. do.	2,747,000	2,721,000	2,713,000
,, ,, to Continent do.	2,023,000	1,885,000	1,767,000
,, Stocks in the Ports	....	178,000	241,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 4th instant affords the following comparison with the two previous seasons :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Total supply of all kinds	1,670,000	1,451,430	1,431,910
,, ,, Surats	881,000	380,820	317,130

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	878,000	784,160	614,160
,, London	13,000	15,000	16,000
American afloat	10,000	21,000	36,000
East Indian ,,	55,000	44,000	40,000
	954,000	864,160	736,160
Price of Mid.-Americans	6¼d.	6 1-8d.	5 9-16d.
,, Good Dhollera	4¾d.	4 11-16d.	4 9-16d.
Difference	1½d.	1 7-16d.	1d.

There has been next to nothing doing in our local Cotton market, two small purchases of Veraval, at Rs. 158-9, and Julgaum, at Rs. 180, being all the business reported, the feeling being dull, but rates quoted as before, in the absence of fresh transactions to test them.

WHEAT.—The tone of this market keeps firm; but not more than a moderate business for export has transpired to-day, and previous prices are still named for all descriptions.

SEEDS continue to be neglected to a great extent, and only a small business has again been reported, the feeling being quiet and rates unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	575	bales.
Wheat	4,319	cwt.
Linseed	1,581	,,
Ground Nuts	816	,,
Castor Seed	2,349	,,

FREIGHTS are steady, but with not much doing. Business has transpired for Liverpool in ready Wheat, at 14s.; and for Hull, July shipment of light cargo, at 15s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened at Friday's final quotations of 1s. 6 5-16d. for Bank Demand, and 9-32d. Telegraphic, with three months' sight Credits at 1s. 6 9-16d.; and an advance of 1-32d. was established on these rates, with a firm feeling, news of higher quotations, to the same extent, in Calcutta having helped to strengthen this market. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 11-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 5-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 15-32d.	,,
Credits 3 ,,	1s. 6 19-32d.	,,
Francs 3 ,,	1·95¼.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has remained steady at yesterday's closing rate of 102 15-16 both for Money and Account, but with sellers for the settlement at the rate. The quotation for 4½ per cents has been put down ½ per cent., and now stands at 105.

SHARES have been quiet, but the few changes which we make this evening in rates for Cotton Mill scrip are generally in sellers' favour. Manockji Petit have advanced Rs. 10; City of Bombay, Rs. 5; and David and Luckmidas, Rs. 2½ each. Imperial are Rs. 5 down, Mofussil Press are Rs. 2½ lower, Soundy and Co. are Rs. 6 lower, at Rs. 89, Phillips and Co. are Rs. 8 down at Rs. 85. Southwell and Austin have declined Rs. 10 to Rs. 85. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 4½ lower, at 967½ per share.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JULY 5.

10 p.m.	80·6

SUNDAY, JULY 6.

6 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	79·4
2 p.m.	82·8
4 p.m.	82·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

BUTTANSHAW—BLOOR—June 12, at St. Mary's, Shortlands, Thomas Hegan, son of Col. Buttanshaw, late Bengal Staff Corps, of Newton-road, W, to Agnes Emily, daughter of John Uzielli Bloor, of Devonshire House, Shortlands.

DEATHS.

COMBE—June 14, at Brixton, Major C L Combe, Madras, Retired List.
CUPPAGE—June 9, at Gowrie, Kingstown, co Dublin, Maj-Gen Adam Cuppage, Retired List, H M's Indian Army.
GODFREY—June 13, at Bina-gardens, South Kensington, Col G Godfrey, Madras Army, aged 49.
GREY—June 16, at Gordon Villa, Barrington-road, Brixton Helen, widow of late Michie Forbes Gray, East India Merchant, aged 75.
SPENCE—June 14, at Colville-terrace, Bayswater, Gen J K Spence (Retired List, Bengal Army), aged 80.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRINE—June 30, at Jalapahar, Darjeeling, the wife of Captain Percival F Brine, "The Buffs" of a son.
GERRARD—June 30, at "Herrian Hutty," Kotagiri, the wife of Arthur H Gerrard, of a daughter.
NEWHOUSE—June 29, at Kotchandpore, Jessore District, the wife of H J Newhouse, Esq, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WOOLMER—HOGHTON—July 1, at Nussecrabad, Rajputana, by the Rev S Leigh Lye, Edward Woolmer, Esq, of the Lancashire Fusiliers, eldest son of the Rev C E Shirley Woolmer, of Sidcup, Kent, to Theresa Maud, youngest daughter of the late W A Hoghton, Esq, U.C.S.

DEATH.

DALY—June 11, at Thabyedaw, Mu Valley Railway, Upper Burma, from remittent fever and congestion of the brain, Gordon Buttler, son of T W and Annie Daly aged 4 years, 2 months and 22 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 7, 1890.

THERE was a time, within the memory of persons yet living, when railway travelling at the rate of twelve miles an hour gave the public entire satisfaction. Stations were not then so necessary as they are now, for the traveller might stand on the line and stop the train by waving a hat or an umbrella. There was no rigid punctuality about starting from the terminus: a good half hour after the advertised time was the least concession that the public expected, and, if another hour was wasted during the journey, it seldom provoked a complaint. From those early days of railway history up to the present time the speed of trains has been increasing, and with it the size of carriages, weight, and power of engines, strength of rails, and solidity of road, until by the latest accounts from England we learn that a train is now running from Paddington to Plymouth, a distance of 247 miles, in six hours and a quarter, representing an average speed per hour while running of 48 miles. Few people among the travelling public have any idea of the small hold that a train has on the rails, and of the skill and experience that are necessary in order to construct rails, wheels, and vehicles, in such a manner as to ensure the greatest safety. The inner edge or flange of the wheels scarcely projects the width of half an anna over one side of the rail, and this, together with the weight of the vehicles, is all that keeps it from destruction. When a train is running at the rate of 60 miles an hour, which often happens for short distances, it is travelling 88 feet in every second. This speed is only possible when both rails and vehicles are in the most perfect order; still it must be remembered that this speed, which seems almost to devour space and to annihilate time for the eager traveller, will hurl him only the more certainly to destruction should anything go wrong either with the train or with the line. Increase of speed soon rendered it evident that the original brake on the van and on the tender were not enough to exert a sufficient control on the train. Brakes were put on the engines, additional brake vans were used, and then the first attempts at continuous brakes on all the carriages were made. Among the various inventions of this class was one which had a strong chain running along below all the carriages on small pulleys. When it hung slack the brakes were all off, and when, by means of a friction pulley forced against one of the wheels of the van, it was pulled taut, all the brakes were applied. It was largely used on the North London Railway, but it did not suit trains of which the length and number of carriages varied frequently, as the chain was difficult to handle. Still, the necessity of a better control of the train, to keep pace with the steady increase of speed, became more and more apparent; and in 1874 Smith's Simple Vacuum Brake appeared in England, followed shortly afterwards by the Westinghouse non-Automatic Pressure Brake in America, which rapidly made a reputation in the United States.

In 1880 the Vacuum Automatic Brake was brought out in England, and during the past ten years its popularity has been steadily on the increase, until by a recent decision of the Indian Government it was chosen as the Standard Brake for all the Indian Railways. It was with a view to the possibilities of war that the Indian Government decided to have one type of brake on the railway system of this country, so that in case of need the carriages of any line could run in the same train with those of any other. The decision of the Government thus became a prize worthy of the keenest competition among inventors and manufacturers; and in the "Battle of the Brakes" which ensued there is every reason to believe that the best brakes in the world, and the best experience to test them, were combined to strive for a victory which would represent to the winner orders to the value of several lakhs of rupees. The rival brakes were the Westinghouse Automatic, and the Vacuum Automatic, each with a high reputation, although effecting their object by different methods. The difference between these inventions may be briefly stated as follows :—Both of them have a cylinder containing a piston fixed below each carriage, and the movement of the piston provides the power for applying the brakes against the wheels; but, in the case of the Westinghouse, the piston is moved by air which is pumped at a pressure into the cylinder, by a small pumping engine, while in the Vacuum Automatic Brake the piston is moved by a partial vacuum produced by a jet of steam in a small apparatus on the locomotive. A pipe, running along the train, and fitted with suitable couplings, puts each carriage in communication with the source of power, which is practically unlimited in both inventions. As experts had doubtless foreseen, the victory depended on the fewness of parts, simplicity of construction, and ease of control of the invention, both on the level, and on the steepest inclines. The trials were long, elaborate, and thorough. There was nothing left undone to bring out the best point of the rival brakes, and in deciding finally on adopting the Vacuum Automatic Brake, the Indian Government simply confirmed the result of the trials. In a mountainous country the qualities of the brake have a very important influence in deciding on the gradients, and consequently on the course to be followed on a new *route*. It also largely determines the speed of the trains in a hilly country by improving the controlling power.

Since the termination of the trials in India, a terrible accident took place on the 4th of March at Carlisle which for the moment caused a good deal of alarm on the subject of air brakes. A London and North-Western train filled with Vacuum Brakes and running at a speed of about 35 miles on hour collided with a locomotive, and caused the death of four persons, besides more or less grave injuries to eleven others. It appears, from the report of the Board of Trade on this accident, that the London and North-Western Company, having tried non-Automatic Vacuum Brakes on many of its trains, was having them converted to the Automatic principle, and the train in question had been adapted to *both principles*, involving an unnecessary complication of parts, which confused the engine-driver at the critical moment and led to the accident. He had steam brakes on the locomotive, with their own gear, besides the double system of applying the car brakes. The report attributed the accident to the confusion of the driver, and recommended the railway company to carry out their application of the Automatic Vacuum Brake in the best manner. To sum up the merits of this invention, which will presently be found on all the Indian Railways it will be sufficient to state that it fulfils all the requirements of the Board of Trade. It can be applied by the driver, by the guards, and by the passengers, if desired. It is self-applying when a train is broken into two or more portions by accident; and it is self-applying also in case of the air-pipe or the brake apparatus itself becoming damaged. The Bombay railways were the first in India to adopt the Vacuum Brake; as far back as 1851 the Ghat trains of the G. I. P. Railway were fitted with it, and to those who journey to the interior and are troubled with apprehensions as to what might happen to them while passing the Ghats, a knowledge of the foregoing facts should be at least reassuring. Some idea of the extent to which the Vacuum Automatic Brake has been applied in the United Kingdom alone may be gathered from the Board of Trade returns for six months ending 31st December, 1889, during which period trains fitted with this brake had run a mileage of upwards of 52 million miles.

THE report which the Nizam's Director of Public Instruction has lately submitted to the Hyderabad Government illustrates in an incidental way the peculiar nature of the difficulties which beset administration in that State, and bespeaks patience where more rapid progress is expected. The vastness of the area of alienated territory in the Nizam's Dominions constitutes an obstacle to the diffusion of education which cannot at once be overcome. For example nearly one-third of the twenty thousand villages in the Dominions, with a population of nearly three millions, are in jaghir, and Mr. Syed Hussein Belgrami tells us in his exceptionally able report that for the enlightenment of this large population not a single rupee is spent out of the ample revenues furnished by the sweat of their brow. To this statement—which constitutes a strong appeal to the public spirit and generosity of the Hyderabad nobility—two conspicuous exceptions have to be made. Sir Asman Jah and the Vikar-ul-Oomra, out of the abundance of their wealth, have made large provision for the education of the inhabitants of their jaghirs, but their example has not been followed elsewhere. If then the thirty thousand pupils educated in institutions, great and small, supported by the State, seems a small number some account should be taken of the fact that a large area of the State is excluded from the care of the Government. Mr. Syed Hussein has the good sense not to pretend that this number represents a full discharge by the Government of its educational responsibilities towards its subjects. The most that he claims—and he may fairly do it—is that during the time that the Department has been in his charge there has been a distinct enlargement in the area of its operations, and that the results have been on the whole satisfactory. He has not set before himself any very lofty ideal. He is known to our readers as holding distinctly conservative views in regard to some of the moral and political questions that are being discussed in India in these days, and it is quite in accordance with what he has said on these matters in our columns and elsewhere that, setting no undue store upon higher education, he has energetically encouraged the growth of primary schools, with the immediate result that in a single year the number of schools of this class has been increased by sixty-seven per cent., and the number of pupils by forty-seven per cent. In the presence of this fact there is no need to point out that twenty-two thousand is still a small number of pupils in a population—taking the Dominions as a whole—of nine millions. If Mr. Syed Hussein can make certain that the remarkable progress of the past two years shall be continued the distance that separates Hyderabad from British India in point of popular education will be materially reduced. The rate of progress will depend mainly upon the rate at which the Government are able to increase the financial resources of the Department, and the Minister is not likely to lose sight of any opportunity of putting the Educational Budget upon a footing worthy of a State with a revenue of nearly three crores. There is much in Mr. Syed Hussein's report which claims fuller notice than we can give it. For example there are the striking evidences which it contains of the unevenness with which education is distributed through the country—an unevenness which is illustrated by such facts as that whereas at head-quarters the proportion of children under education to the population of school-going age is one to ten, in some of the districts it is as low as one in seventy, one in eighty-two, and even one in 142. This is a reminder—differing from reminders given by the Educational statistics of British India only in emphasis—that education in India touches only the surface of society, and shows us the strange unreality of such a contention as that lately put forward by Mr. Allan Hume in a letter to a home paper, that a certain gathering in Bombay last Christmas had been elected by five millions of voters, who represented nearly, if not quite, one hundred millions of the population!

A GERMAN Officer, Lieutenant Ehlers, who has taken an important part in determining the line of delimitation between the German and English spheres of influence in East Africa, has been staying in Bombay during the past few days, having come here invalided from Zanzibar. To Lieutenant Ehlers Germany owes it in a large degree that the great mountain of Kilimanjaro, which Mr. Stanley charged Lord Salisbury with having surrendered to please the Emperor, is included within the German line, instead of being intersected by it as it would have been had the northern boundary been continued uninterruptedly from the Coast to Lake Victoria. Lieutenant Ehlers, who was a fellow-student with the Emperor at Boun, soon after his arrival in Africa made a thorough exploration of the great mountain, established good relations with the local Chief, Mandara, and induced four of Mandara's leading men to go to Berlin with him last year. It was apparently from his glowing accounts of Kilimanjaro that the Emperor derived the strong appreciation of that mountain and the country around it which the English Foreign Office was able to gratify. It is undoubtedly a magnificent region, embracing as it does every variety of climate, and will constitute an invaluable sanitarium for those of the colonists who are within reach of it. Mr. Stanley, however, no longer complains of the concession of Kilimanjaro to the German Company now that the Mountains of the Moon and the magnificent table-land of Mount Kenia have been recognized as within the sphere of English influence. Lieutenant Ehlers, speaking, of course, unofficially,

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW SPANISH MINISTRY.

MADRID, JULY 5.

Senor Canovas has formed a Conservative Ministry with the Duke of Tetuan as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

AN ANGLO-ITALIAN COMPACT.

LONDON, JULY 5.

A telegram, received here, gives an extract from the *National Zeitung*, in which it is stated that Italy has agreed that the British shall take over the protection of the Somali country, now under Italian control, receiving Zeilah from the British in exchange.

THE PARIS NIHILISTS.

PARIS, JULY 6.

The Nihilists who were arrested here have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment: one to five years' and four to three years' besides a fine, The two women were acquitted.

FAMINE IN OSMAN DIGNA'S ARMY.

CAIRO, JULY 6.

The rapid movement of Osman Digna's Army is explained. The force numbering five thousand men has marched from Tokar to Dongola owing to famine at the former place, where many have resorted to cannibalism to appease the ravages of hunger.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CESSION OF HELIGOLAND.

LONDON, JULY 4.

In the House of Lords this evening, the Bill for the cession of Heligoland to Germany was read a first time.

FRENCH RIGHTS IN ZANZIBAR.

PARIS, JULY 4.

The *Temps* states that England has agreed on principle to compensate France for the protectorate over Zanzibar which has been granted to the British.

THE OUTRAGE IN TURKEY.

BELGRADE, JULY 4.

The Servian Government is not satisfied with the regret expressed by the Porte at the murder of their Consul at Pristina, and demands compensation for the Consul's widow, and that the Servian flag should be valued.

THE NIZAM'S ESCORT INCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JULY 5.

SIXTH DAY.

On Saturday the first witness was Nawab Akbar Jung, Commissioner, City Police, who stated that he knew nothing personally of the occurence. His superintendent had made enquiries from the customs-house men and lamplighters, and sent him the *panchnama*. He communicated orally the result of his enquiries to the Minister. The Court refused to admit the *panchnama* police report till Mr. Rudra showed how it affected the conduct of the complainant.

Mr. Faridoonjee Jamshedjee, Private Secretary to his Excellency the Minister, stated that under the Minister's instructions he wrote to Lieutenant Gallie on the 18th, regretting the occurrence and hoping the officers were not hurt, and said he had been directed to do so on the morning of the 16th, but did not know who the officers were. He himself saw the tonga and driver on the evening of the occurrence. The driver mentioned the thing as an accident, and made no complaint of being attacked.

Captain Henry Bayley, the sowar's commanding officer, deposed to making an enquiry, when he found that the sowar's horse bolted from the middle of the bund, two hundred and fifty yards from the spot where the incident occurred. He reported to Colonel Nevill accordingly.

Other evidence was given to prove that the horse did not bolt.

TRIAL OF AUTOMATIC BRAKES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 5.

An interesting but far from exhaustive trial of automatic brakes of the Westinghouse and Vacuum Companies has been made on the East Bengal Railway. During the trials both brakes, were worked by their respective agents. With the Vacuum Brake there were 6 reported irregularities in 80 trips or 4,620 miles. With the Westinghouse Brake there were 29 reports of irregularities in 120 trips, or 6,814 miles. The cost of maintenance of the Vacuum is lower, and it is considered the design is simpler and more suitable to India than the Westinghouse.

THE CALCUTTA BANK FRAUDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 6.

In the case of a Native *vs.* Mr. E. Lindsay Accountant, of the Chartered Bank, on charges of wrongful restraint, assault, and intimidation, the Presidency Magistrate has discharged the accused, characterizing the prosecution as false and concocted with the object of injuring the prosecution of Shama Churn, late cashier of that Bank.

THE PAPER CHASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 6.

About fifty ladies and gentlemen took part in the Paper Chase yesterday. Lady Harris, however, was not present. H. E. the Governor and staff and Sir George Greaves and staff took part in the chase; also Mrs. Newham-Smith, Mrs. Dyson, Mrs. Reid, and Miss Pottinger. Both the huntsmen and hares were dressed in scarlet. Sir George Greaves was the huntsman, the hares being Dr. Bull, Captain Kuper, and Mr. Edwardes. A large crowd of spectators were present. Mrs. Smith was the foremost of the ladies who took jumps cleverly over the course that lay round the back of the Yerrowda Jail, a little over four miles in length, including eighteen jumps. Time—17 minutes. Lord Harris came in first. The chasers then adjourned to the 3rd Cavalry Mess. Another chase comes off this week. The venue will probably be changed.

THE GENERAL PARADE.

The general parade of the infantry and cavalry will be held on Wednesday.

THE POLO MATCH.

The polo match at Kirkee, Cavalry *vs.* Artillery, takes place to-morrow.

LADY LANSDOWNE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 6.

Dr. Fenn accompanies Lady Lansdowne to Bombay.

DEATH OF MR. ANDREW THOMSON.

Mr. Andrew Thomson, of the Punjab Civil Service, died at Plymouth, on the 3rd June.

THE MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Nicholson, R. E., has been gazetted Military Secretary to Sir Frederick Roberts.

THE STATE OF THE GANGES.

The Ganges is unusually high for the time of the year, and fears exist for the safety of Ballia, in consequence of the river cutting right into the bank, on which the town is situated. A portion of the civil station and town seem to be doomed.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of the North-West Provinces held its annual meeting on Saturday evening. They had two hundred and eleven members at the end of the year, being an increase of eighty-seven in the twelve months. It has eleven thousand and eighty-seven rupees invested, besides a building containing a library, meeting rooms, with about seven acres of land; the whole valued at approximately twelve thousand rupees. The opening of the meeting was considerably delayed because twenty-five members were not present to form a quorum. The chairman and the speakers dwelt on the apathy of the members, which they characterised as discouraging and disheartening.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

Military Department.—Colonel Nicholson, Royal Engineers, is appointed Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, *vice* Colonel Pole-Carew resigned. Colonel Conway-Gordon is appointed Director-General of Railways. Captain Gordon is appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces. Brigade-Surgeon Massey and Surgeon-Major Read are granted leave out of India.

Marine Department.—The services of Mr. H. Hayard are dispensed with. Mr. Read, Chief Engineer, is granted furlough. Mr. Bryce Blair, Chief Engineer, retires.

Public Works Department.—Mr. Sweet, Examiner of Accounts, is transferred to Allahabad Colonel Sargeant officiates as Director-General of Railways. Major Brackenbury officiates as Manager of the Oudh-Rohilkhand Railway. Mr. F. B. Hebbert officiates as Deputy Director-General of Railways.

Legislative Department.—The Army Act providing for the discipline and regulation of the Army for the next twelve months is published; also the Southern India Railway Purchase Act.

Home Department.—Mr. J. A. Baynes, Census Commissioner, is granted two months' privilege leave. Mr. Hewett, Under-Secretary, is appointed to act as Census Commissioner in addition to his own duties.

Revenue Department.—Mr. R. D. Oldham officiates as Superintendent of the Geological Survey during Mr. Hughes' absence on special leave.

Foreign Department.—Captain Hastings officiates as Deputy Commissioner, Third Class, in Hyderabad, *vice* Mr. Hare. Colonel Abbott officiates as Resident of Gwalior. Colonel Reynolds is appointed Political Agent at Jhallawar. Major Muir, Bengal, is posted as Political Agent to Government in East Beluchistan. Captain Penrose, Deoli Force, is granted leave in India. Captain Jones, Bombay Staff Corps, officiating as Adjutant, Deoli Force, during his absence.

THE OPIUM DUTY REDUCED.

The duty on opium imported by land into Bombay for export is reduced by Rs. 50; hence upon a chest weighing a hundred and forty and one quarter pounds, when a pass is granted to Ajmere, the duty becomes Rs. 625; and when a pass is granted elsewhere, the duty becomes Rs. 600.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Italian steamer s. s. Bormida left Hongkong for Singapore and Bombay on the evening of the 5th instant.

COLOMBO, JULY 6.

Mail steamer Pekin, from Bombay, arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Good Dhollera	4⅛d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7⅛d.
8¼ „ „	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 6 1-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account.	96⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	91
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78¼
4½ per cent. „	80 1-16d.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
Bar Silver	47 13-16d. per oz.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	53,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	4,000	„
„ „ Import of Cotton	15,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	nil.	
„ „ Stock of Cotton	876,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	229,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London	13,000	„

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered..	32	3	32	82	37	27	26	1
July 4, Friday	...		...		...		0	9
July 5, Saturday	0	7	0	3	0	9	0	3
July 6, Sunday	0	14	0	2	0	2	...	
Total...	32	24	32	87	37	38	26	13
Total of corresponding date last year	20	69	27	71	24	35	22	36
Do. in 1888	24	42	23	39	23	55	21	55

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

THE Lahore paper understands that the hitch in the negotiations of the Kashmir Railway scheme has been smoothed over, and Mr. Spedding leaves Kashmir immediately for Simla to resume conference with the Government. The scheme is too far advanced now to fear any serious opposition, and Colonel Parry Nisbet may be trusted to push it through. We are informed that the Rajas Ram Singh and Amar Singh, as well as the Council collectively, are sincerely in earnest about the railway fully realizing the advances to the State, but they naturally wish to make as favourable a bargain as possible with the *concessionaires*.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 20.

"THE next fortnight will be a most critical period for the Government," remarked a well-known member of the Opposition, with whom I had an opportunity of discussing the situation a week ago. The observation did not, of course, exhibit any particular prescience; in fact, it was one that might have emanated from the least intelligent observer of political events. Hardly any one, however, would have ventured to predict that in less than seven days her Majesty's Ministers were likely to occupy the unenviable position into which through a concatenation of circumstances they have sunk. They are indeed very deeply in the mire, and it is by no means positively certain that they can extricate themselves. Their unfortunate condition was not inaptly described by a witty Irish member in my hearing. "The Government," he said, "are really to be pitied. They resemble a man on horseback in a bog. The harder they try to get out the deeper they sink." Mr. Goschen comes in for the larger share of the blame. But although he is primarily responsible for the confusion and muddle of public business by his maladroitness in reviving the licensing question at a most inopportune moment, he is not the only culprit. Mr. Matthews's quarrel with the London police; Mr. Raikes's apparently highhanded treatment of another equally deserving and still more numerous class of public servants; and possibly I should add Lord Salisbury's cession of Heligoland to a foreign power,—must all be taken into account in considering the present unpopularity of the Ministry of the day.

Although there is little doubt as to the direction in which popular sympathies tend in regard to the Post Office employés and the guardians of public order, it is not quite so easy to describe the effect of the arrangement come to between the two chancelleries with respect to the partition of East Africa. The attitude of the front Opposition bench is for the moment uncertain; the left wing of the Liberal party, or a considerable section, are prevented by their previous declarations from raising the cry that the Marquis of Salisbury by ceding Heligoland to Germany has betrayed the interests of his country; and as to the Conservatives, though they do not welcome the bargain with fervour or enthusiasm there is so far at all events as the general body is concerned no indication that they would vote against their leaders to upset the contract. It is true that the strongest denunciation of the bargain has proceeded from the *Daily Chronicle* and the *St. James's Gazette*, but as to the former, many of Lord Salisbury's followers have ceased to regard it as an exponent of Unionist opinion, and with regard to the able evening Tory paper, I am afraid its influence is greater in isolated country houses than in more influential if less dignified quarters. While the Radicals have not yet raised the cry of "dismemberment of the Empire"—it is singular how mouldy that once familiar expression has become since the horn of Lord Salisbury has been exalted and the fame of his predecessor put into the background—the stalwart party are evidently determined to make some political capital out of the surrender. No one can censure them for saying that if Mr. Gladstone had proposed to give up a portion of British territory, however insignificant in extent, under similar circumstances, he would have been denounced from John O'Groat's to Land's End as a traitor to his country. The fairness of this contention is admitted in private by many Conservatives who are prevented by political considerations from publicly responding to the urgent appeals made to their patriotism by the indignant and outraged *St. James's Gazette*. Another ground on which the Radicals seem disposed to attack the Anglo-German agreement is that the Heligolanders were not consulted as to the wishes in the matter. Lord Salisbury's statement in the House of Lords last night does not even silence the doubts of some of his own followers, one of whom, Lord Henry Bruce, has given notice of the following question for next Monday:—"To ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether, before Heligoland is handed over to a Foreign Power, the wishes of the inhabitants will be consulted as to their remaining under the Union Jack." Alittle too much is being made by the *Pall Mall Gazette* and other papers of the horror expressed by Sir James Fergusson and Baron de Worms when, a few weeks ago, a batch of Home Rulers recommended that Heligoland should be given up to Germany. One might almost think from the comments of those journals that this is the first time subordinate ministers had been proved to be as ill-informed about the feelings of the Cabinet as other people. Possibly we should not have heard so much of this particular phase of the question if the two discomfited Under-Secretaries did not happen to be rather more self-conscious than men of their class usually are. Let us hope the lesson will not be thrown away on the underlings of the present and succeeding ministries. The rumour that Baron de Worms had tendered his resignation owes its origin to the lively fancy of the same gentleman who set afloat a similar report about that great upholder of the integrity of the Empire, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett. The joke was a good one, and was as much enjoyed by that gentleman's colleagues as by his opponents. This was shown by Mr. W. H. Smith's answer to Mr. Labouchere. The idea of Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett's resignation producing a Ministerial crisis is irresistibly funny, and does great credit to the leader of the Opposition. No one can now charge Mr. W. H. Smith with being deficient in the sense of humour. There is another comic side to this Heligoland business, and that is Dr. Tanner's claim to be the real author of the proposal to hand over the salubrious little island in the North Sea to the Emperor William.

The narrow escape of the Government last night has added to the sensation of the situation. The talk about "sharp practice, dirty tricks," and so forth, is somewhat unreal. The Ministry knew as well as the Opposition how matters stood, and it would have been quite easy, by putting up Mr. Ritchie or some other member of their party to keep the discussion going until the arrival of the Ascot contingent. It really looks as if the Government would have welcomed the opportunity of dropping the Licensing Bill through the accident of a snatch division. The Liberals last night were lamenting that the voting did not take place half an hour earlier, when they would have been sure of a majority. This morning they are congratulating themselves that things were not different.

The Ministerial barque, at the time of writing, remains in great peril. Whether it will become a total wreck it is impossible to say. Some people are predicting that we shall be in the throes of a contested election almost before this letter reaches Bombay; but I hear from a gentleman who had an interview with Mr. Gladstone this morning, that the leader of the Liberal party is not calculating upon an early dissolution. With their present unpopularity, which may wear off, it would, from a party point of view, be very foolish of the Government to make an appeal to the country, and they are not likely to take such a step unless absolutely driven to do so. I understand that Mr. Gladstone in private conversation expresses himself with marked bitterness regarding the Liberal Unionists. His idea is that but for their Hartingtonian allies, the Conservatives before this would have consented to some moderate scheme of Home Rule for Ireland, and he declares that this in his opinion would be the best solution of the Irish problem.

A Wednesday in Ascot week is not a good day for a public meeting in the West End of London, but in spite of this and many other attractions, the annual meeting of the National Indian Association was numerously attended. The speeches on the whole were sober, sympathetic, and practical. Good, kind-hearted, simple Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., raised a smile on the lips of his more experienced listeners when he predicted that we are within measurable distance of the abolition by Government of female seclusion, infant marriage, and enforced widowhood, the chief obstacles, according to Sir Alfred Lyall, to the spread of education among Indian women. The special appeal for funds to be applied to such objects as the training of women-teachers, scholarships for girls and home teaching, was mainly recommended on the ground that it was necessary to encourage native philanthropists, but some persons present, I know, felt that it was not quite satisfactorily explained why the public, and not the State, should be asked to provide for the existing defects of the educational machine. As may be supposed, a good deal was said about social intercourse. Sir Alfred Lyall's remarks under this head were very pertinent. He pointed out that what is easy in London is not so easy in India; that what seems simple in Westminster is not simple in Benares and Lahore. "The obstacles there," he said, "are very great, and they are not altogether on the side of the English." Consequently it is necessary to advance cautiously, so as not to conflict with existing prejudices, religious principle, and caste. Lord Reay in his speech referred with approval to the watchful eye which the Association keeps over those young Indians who come to visit this country for purposes of education. "We must not forget," he observed, "as Sir Alfred Lyall has reminded us, that in India we are not in Europe. At the same time, as we in England are more and more recognising that girls should have the same chances in life as boys, I believe we cannot in India neglect to accept and adopt the same principle." The difficulties are very great. "In the case of girls visiting primary schools there is," he remarked amidst laughter, "the primary difficulty of the mother-in-law. That is not only an Eastern difficulty. Well, the mother-in-law claims the services of those children at a premature age. Therefore, there is a conflict between the rights of the mother-in-law and the rights of the schoolmistress." With regard to the position of women in India, he reminded us by one or two apt illustrations, that in such matters we have to deal with the relative progress of civilization. The Duke of Argyll said in 1869, education among the Parsees is a reality now. Education among the Hindoos is still a pretence. "I," said Lord Reay, "maintain twenty years later that education is a reality both among Parsees and among Hindoos." He informed us that the great difficulty Lady Dufferin's Fund meets with is that the masses are not sufficiently educated. If that fund were in the long run to be as successful as it has been in the past, we must accelerate the movement of female education. "Further, we ought not," Lord Reay went on to say, "to disguise from ourselves another difficulty, and that is the character which Western civilization occasionally obtains in India through the very results of education. The fact that Indians now read English novels, and that they read in those novels descriptions of certain ladies, is not an encouragement. They might say, 'If these are your heroines we would rather not have such heroines.' We must therefore be careful to spread sound and good literature." He strongly recommended that the work of the Association should be continued on the basis of Lord Ripon's educational policy of aiding private initiative. I ought not to omit to mention the graceful allusions of Lord Reay to the Bombay ladies interested in this question two of whom, as he informed us, were present at the meeting—Mrs. "Commissioner." Shepherd and Mrs. "Justice" Scott.

Mr. Bradlaugh's time is not wholly absorbed by his Congress friends. In the last number of the *National Reformer* which I chanced to take up to-day I read the following:—"Mr. J. A. Balfour, of the Bombay Secular Society, has taken the trouble to copy out for me two lectures by the late Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay, Dr. Meurin, S.J., on the existence of God, to which he wishes me to reply in these columns. I have read the lectures, and on account of Dr. Meurin's high position, I purpose in an early issue to commence the reply, which will probably extend through several issues."

An effort is being made to induce the British Museum authorities to set aside, in favour of certain young Indian students, the rule excluding from the National Library persons under twenty-one years of age. Viscount Cross, as an *ex-officio* trustee of the Museum and as Secretary of State for India, has been communicated with, and he has promised to render all the assistance in his power. It seems that certain exceptions are already made, but the principal librarian says that they do not include minors from India. In the circumstances, and considering what a small number of students are likely to make use of the privilege, it is to be hoped that on further consideration Mr. Maunde Thompson will be able to make the desired concession. Formerly there was no age limit, but of late the reading room has been so crowded that it was necessary to draw the line somewhere. As I am writing, the annual returns relating to the British Museum reach me. I see that since 1884 the number of visits to the reading-room "for the purpose of study or research" has risen from 154,729 to 190,025. These figures are exclusive of the persons using the newspaper room. That useful branch has only been in existence a few years. It was opened in 1885. In the first twelve-month it had about fourteen hundred visitors. Last year there were as many thousands. There are considerable obstacles, but it would be a great boon to serious students, if what may be called the loafer class could be excluded. Anybody who has had occasion to spend much time in the library would point to dozens of persons who certainly do not go there "for the purpose of study or research." It is little short of a scandal that genuine readers should be shut out or inconvenienced by the place being practically turned into a refuge for the destitute. To the statistics given above, the following interesting facts may be added:—The average daily number of readers last year was 627. The average number in the room counted at certain hours of the afternoon have been:—4 p.m., 369; 5 p.m., 278; 6 p.m., 192; 6-30 p.m., 126; 7 p.m., 137; and 7-30 p.m., 98. Nearly a million and a quarter volumes were supplied to readers, the exact number being 1,211,420 as against 1,208,709 in 1888. Presentations of Museum publications were made to a large number of free public libraries throughout the United Kingdom, to the South African Library at Capetown, and to the Public Library at Kimberley. Why should not some of the libraries in India put in a claim for these Museum publications, and one of which last year consisted of a valuable catalogue of Hindustani printed books in the British Museum by G. F. Blumhardt, and another of a new edition of Mr. Barclay V. Head's "Guide to the principal Gold and Silver Coins of the Ancients." The following appears in the list of the "principal donations" to the Museum:—"Bequeathed by Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji, upwards of 4,000 Indian and other coins; and the capital of a pillar, covered with inscriptions in Bactrian Pali from Mathura on the Jumna." Among the information given as to the progress in arranging and cataloguing collections, I find some particulars under the heading, "Oriental Catalogue," which may interest some of your readers. The number of title-slips written has been 3,388, of which 700 were for Sanskrit and Pali books; 1,580 for Arabic and Persian; 228 for Armenian, Syriac, Maltese, Turkish, &c.; 233 for Tamil, Malayalam, Canarese, &c.; and 647 for Hindustani, Gujarati, Marathi, Hindi, &c. Nine sheets have been printed for the catalogue of Marathi books, completing this catalogue, with the exception of a portion of the index. One sheet of Accession Titles has been printed for the catalogue of Bengali books, one for the catalogue of Arabic books, and six sheets, consisting of indexes, for the catalogue of Hindustani books. The catalogue of Gujarati books has been prepared for the press. Four hundred Oriental manuscripts were acquired, 392 by purchase and eight by donation. The great bulk of them are Arabic. The number of Oriental MSS. consulted by readers was 1,122, *viz.*, 602 in the Students' Room and 520 in the reading-room.

Mr Arthur O'Connor has not withdrawn his opposition to the appointment of the Select Committee on the claims of the Uncovenanted Service, nor is he likely, I fear, to do so. A suggestion has been made in certain quarters that the Government should check-mate Mr. O'Connor's unreasonable hostility by advising her Majesty to create a Royal Commission to deal with the matter. This would be a happy solution of the difficulty, but I am afraid there is not much chance of the proposition being adopted. If the present effort fails this would not be a bad time to revive the demand for the Royal Commission promised some years ago. The grievances of the Uncovenanted officials might possibly be included in the scope of a general inquiry.

THE German dentist, Hermann Arnemann, who was sentenced recently to twenty years' penal servitude for shooting Judge Bristowe at Nottingham, has been found dead in his cell at Leicester Gaol.

EVENING PARTY TO LORD REAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 20.

MR. AND MRS. COWASJEE JEHANGHIER'S evening party in honour of Lord and Lady Reay must be pronounced an unqualified success. The company was more than ordinarily distinguished, the handsomely decorated salons, though full, were not inconveniently crowded; the attention of the host and hostess to their guests was unflagging, while your late Governor's worst enemy will find it difficult to discover in his lordship's graceful little speech a single word calculated to cause even the slightest offence to opponents of his policy. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, who were accompanied by their Calcutta son as he is called, Mr. Henry Gladstone, did not arrive at Cornwall Mansions until the more formal part of the proceedings had been concluded, and it looked almost as if the adroit leader of the Liberal party had come a little late so as to avoid giving any political colour to the presentation of the native address. I am afraid Mrs. Cowasjee Jehanghier will be the envy of many London hostesses for some time to come. Where the great English ladies failed, a Parsee lady from Bombay has succeeded. Throughout the season Mr. Gladstone is bombarded with cards from Lady this and Mrs. that, but though he is fond of society and ladies, Conservative as well as Liberal, declare him charming. Of late he has been obliged to decline all invitations. "It is four years since I went to an evening party," he was heard to say to Mrs. Jehanghier. The published lists of those present are not very accurate. People are mentioned who were not there at all, and the names of others incorrectly given. I noticed among others the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Herschell, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, M.P., formerly Under-Secretary of State for India, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir Charles Bernard, General Sir Robert Phayre, Sir William Moore, Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, Sir R. Meade, Sir F. Richards, Mr. Lionel Ashburner, Mr. Shepherd, the retired Bombay Commissioner, Mr. Primrose, Mr. George Yule, Mr. Ilbert, Mr. Edward Sassoon, &c. Sir George Birdwood, who took considerable interest in the gathering, was unavoidably absent, but several members of his family were present. The fair sex very largely predominated, and the number of pretty faces has not, I will venture to say, been exceeded at any similar function this year. There was a good, though I thought not a large, sprinkling of natives. The Thakore Saheb of Gondal is detained at Edinburgh by the illness of his Maharanee, but the Indian community was well represented by Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrowjee, Mr. Guzdar, Dr. Kapadia, hon. secretary of the Northbrook Club. The Congress delegates were conspicuous by their absence. One of them, Mr. Mudholkar, intended to be there, but was prevented by a severe cold from enjoying Mr. and Mrs. Jehanghier's hospitality. The address, which was read by Mr. Jehanghier, was as follows:—

My Lord,—We, the undersigned natives of India, at present residing in this country, desire to approach and most cordially welcome your Lordship and Lady Reay, on your return to England, after administering the Government of the Bombay Presidency, during the past five years. We have followed with deep interest the numerous addresses that were presented to your Lordship by various bodies throughout Western India, many of them touching upon political aspects of your Lordship's administration, and we therefore deem it unnecessary to reiterate the sentiments to which expression has been given in such addresses. We, however, hope that your Lordship will permit us to avail ourselves of this occasion, to respectfully allude to some of the more important points which have in a marked manner characterised your Lordship's administration. In the forefront of these we would place the successful efforts of your Lordship and Lady Reay to break down the barriers which unfortunately continued socially to divide the European and Native communities, by throwing open Government House to both alike. We, therefore, all the more gratefully thank your Lordship and Lady Reay for the zeal and good-will with which you promoted such intercourse, and took advantage of every opportunity to bring together European and Natives. Nor was the interest less keen which Lady Reay took in the welfare of the women of Western India, and particularly in co-operating and signally contributing to the success of that beneficent movement of medical women which was initiated in Bombay in 1883, and throughout India in 1885, by the wife of our late distinguished Viceroy. In connection with these, it is only necessary to mention the fancy fairs which her Ladyship instituted, and to refer to the large profits realised thereat, to show how deeply she had inspired all classes and communities in favour of that movement. Your Lordship's administration has been especially distinguished by many notable achievements, such as the impulse given to the development of the railway system in Western India, not only in the Bombay Presidency proper, but in the Native States; also to the extension of irrigation, and the strengthening of the defences of Bombay, Kurrachee, and Aden, which are now in a very advanced state. Above all these, we would express our grateful acknowledgment for the encouragement given by your Lordship to medical, legal, and particularly to technical, education. To a country like ours, with its vast resources yet undeveloped, and at the same time very backward in technical education, which alone can enable the people to be benefitted by such resources, your Lordship has conferred incalculable blessings, which will continue to benefit the generations to come. After these few remarks, we beg leave to conclude this address with a prayer that your Lordship and Lady Reay may be long spared to enjoy your well-earned rest, and with the hope that you both will continue to take the same warm interest in our country and its people, as during your Lordship's administration, for which we beg to express our heartfelt gratitude.—We are, my lord, your lordship's obedient servants, &c. (Here follow the signatures.)

Lord Reay replied in the following terms:—

Mr. Jehangier,—I have great pleasure in receiving this address of welcome as a spontaneous and valued tribute of the kind feeling entertained towards Lady Reay and myself by the Indian subjects of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, at present residing in the Metropolis. Mr. Jehanghier has on this occasion as on previous occasions extended his hospitality to outgoing and returning administrators. It is a great pleasure to us to be surrounded by so many Bombay friends, with whom we have been engaged in various pursuits. The past five years have been years of incessant work, and I may add varied work, and work full of interest because its only object was the increased prosperity and welfare of the millions committed to our charge. It would have been presumptuous to expect such manifestations of regard and cordial devotion as were vouchsafed to us on the eve of our departure, and it would be affectation to disguise the extreme pleasure which we derive from them. That these feelings are re-echoed by the representatives of India gathered here to-night is a compliment which we accept with feelings of deep gratitude. That Government House should be the means of cementing relations of an amicable character between the various sections of society throughout the Presidency was our wish, and we only followed in the footsteps of our predecessors. It would be fatal to the harmonious relations which should exist between those who are united by the common aim of loyalty to the British rule if differences of opinion on various subjects should preclude them from meeting on equal terms at social gatherings. Such distinctions would be opposed to all the best traditions of English society, which has been constituted on a wide basis. Social intercourse can only be relieved from dulness if it avoids the narrowness of a clique and absorbs men and women holding independent views as the result of varied experiences of life. Such intercourse stimulates the intellect. The more Europeans and Indians mix together the more they will appreciate each other, and the former will be the ground work of British rule. Estrangement causes misunderstanding, is a source of weakness, and retards progress in every direction. Lady Reay looks back with a keen sense of pleasure at the part she was allowed to take in brightening the lives of Indian women. And she can never sufficiently express her gratitude for the support she received from so many English and Indian friends in this great work; and fortunately it is a duty which she can continue to discharge here. Your reference to some branches of my administration is very gratifying. Whatever may be done in the future, and a great deal remains to be done with regard to education, railway extension, and irrigation. This I venture to state confidently, that we made the most of the financial resources placed at our disposal by the Government of India. I was enabled to do so by the cordial assistance I received from the excellent staff of public servants, English and Native, in the service of the Crown. I shall not detain you, as I do not wish to encroach on the more legitimate objects of the pleasant entertainments which Mrs. Jehanghier has provided in such a graceful way, all the more as kind friends have been taking care that I should not enjoy the luxury of silence, oblivious that I once had been a loquacious governor. Let me therefore conclude by thanking you all most heartily for this kind greeting.

The speech was well received, particularly the allusions to social intercourse between "those who are united by the common aim of loyalty to the British rule" and to Lady Reay's efforts to brighten the lives of Indian women. Subsequently Mrs. Jehanghier entertained her guests by singing in a very sweet manner *La Serenata* and *Lucca*, being accompanied in the one case by Princess Ghika, and in the other by the daughter of Sir A. Trevelyan. The Gladstones stayed until about half-past eleven, and it was considerably after midnight before the rest of the guests dispersed. Lord Reay is the second ex-Governor of Bombay who has been feted on his return to England by our hospitable Parsee visitors. They have had rare opportunities of exhibiting to the English people one of the best characteristics of the Parsee race, that of profuse hospitality; and to the credit of Mr. and Mrs. Jehanghier it must be said that they have taken advantage of those opportunities in no ungrudging spirit. They have added very largely to the circle of their English friends, and they will be missed when they return to Bombay in October.

Successful as Saturday night's reception of Lord and Lady Reay was, the forthcoming banquet of the Northbrook Club promises to be equally successful. I learn from the Honorary Secretary, Dr. Kapadia, a Bombay man, that up to last night nearly 100 acceptances had been received, and that fresh names are coming in by every post. The Club is exceptionally fortunate in having secured the support of their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Connaught and Clarence. The other guests will include the Under-Secretary of State for India, Sir John Gorst, the Netherlands Minister, H. E. Count de Bylandt, the Earl of Kimberley, the Right Hon. H.C. Childers, Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Lord Brassey, Mr. Bryce, M.P., Sir Mounstuart Grant Duff, Viscount Baring, M.P., Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Sir Algernon Borthwick, M.P., Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir George Campbell, M.P., Sir Albert and Mr. Edward Sassoon, Sir R. Meade, Sir George Birdwood, Sir Edward Bradford, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir C. Bernard, Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, Sir C. Aitchison, Sir C. Turner, Sir W. Moore, Sir F. Forbes Adam, Mr. P. S. Melvill, Mr. S. G. Cordery, Mr. Primrose, Mr. Propert, Dr. Vandyke Carter, &c.

RETURN OF CONGRESS DELEGATES FROM ENGLAND.

MR. SURENDRANATH BANERJI, the first of the Congress delegates to return from England, was accorded a hearty welcome back to Bombay by a large and most enthusiastic meeting, which was held in the Framji Cowasji Institute last evening. Long before the appointed hour all the available seats in the body of the institute were occupied. The people then began to climb up into the gallery, which was very soon filled. The spaces between the entrances of the seats, and the passages between the chairs, now began to be taken up, and the room was soon crowded uncomfortably. When too late some of the managers who had stationed themselves downstairs, began taking measures to prevent any more people from entering. The main entrance was barred, with the result that in a very short time some hundreds of people were gathered under the porch. The doors were then suddenly flung open, when the impatient crowds rushed in, and in the usual manner of a crowd, tried to rush up the staircase in a body. Unfortunately, a barrier had been erected very near the head of the staircase, and had not been removed when the door was thrown open. The result was as might have been expected; there was a block at the barrier at first, and then a struggle, owing to the men at the foot of the staircase pushing upwards, and those higher up pushing downwards. Suddenly about eight feet of the stair balustrade gave way, and four persons were precipitated on to the ground floor. It was surprising that all, or at least some, of them did not lose their lives, as they all fell into a glass geological specimen case belonging to the Native General Library. An elderly Hindoo gentleman cut his chin, a Parsee lad cut his right hand rather severely, and a sepoy and another Parsee youth escaped unhurt. Inspector Nelmes now arrived on the scene, and prohibited any more people from ascending. Amongst those present at the meeting were the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Messrs. P. M. Mehta, D. E. Watcha, Vundrawandas Purshotomdas, A. M. Dharamsi, Bhatavadekar, Munsookram Surajram, Daji Abaji Khare, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Shamrao Manekjee Rele, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. B. S. Shroff, Dr. Bhalchandra, Dr. Shantaram Vithul, and Mr. Jinsiwale.

Mr. P. M. Mehta observed that the meeting had been convened by the Bombay Presidency Association for the purpose of according their most hearty welcome to Mr. Surendranath Banerji, the Congress delegate, who had returned from England that morning. He proposed that the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik be requested to take the chair.

Mr. A. M. Dharamsi seconded the proposition, which was carried by acclamation.

The Chairman, in introducing Mr. Banerjee said: Gentlemen,—They had met that evening to give a most cordial welcome to their friend Mr. Surrendranath Bannerji on his return from England that morning. The gentleman required no introduction from him; he was so well known to all. They will remember that at the last session of the Indian National Congress held in December he was among the delegates appointed by the Congress to go to England with a view to familiarize the British public with Indian questions, Indian works, and Indian aspirations. And now that he was back among them, it was but due to him that they should publicly offer him their most cordial thanks, not less for the self-sacrifice shown by him in going to England, leaving all his private and professional engagements aside than for the marked ability and success with which he had pleaded the cause of simple justice to India before the British nation. (Cheers.) The reports that had from time to time reached them of his doings in England showed conclusively that no worthier representative of the people of India could have been sent there. It appeared that Mr. Banerjee and his brother-delegate, Mr. Madholkar, addressed some thirty meetings in London, in the provinces of England, in Scotland, and Wales. These meetings were organized by the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, and the impression made by the delegates on the working classes who formed, as they knew, the backbone of English society, was most favour

met in Bombay to give him that opportunity of rendering an account of his stewardship in the very city, where the high honour of Congress delegate to England had been conferred on him. He was the first of the returning army of delegates; and he stood before them ready to tell them the impressions they had formed with reference to their prospects of success in England. He thought their first duty was to render their acknowledgments to all those English ladies and gentlemen who attended their meetings in thousands, and lent the movement their weight and support. Their acknowledgments were also due to the provincial press of England, that very important factor, in forming and modelling the opinion in the United Kingdom. They enthusiastically took up the Congress programme, and earnestly advocated the claims of the people of India to justice and to liberty. Wherever they went they were received with open arms and were welcomed with such cordiality as he took to be an index and symbol of sympathy on the part of the English people with the aspirations of the people of India, and also their approbation of the methods they had adopted to give effect to those aspirations. All that the English people wanted to be convinced of was that they in India were thoroughly loyal to the British Crown. (Cheers.) He impressed this upon the meeting, that if they were loyal—and he hoped and trusted they would be loyal to the end of the chapter—and if they continued that appeal from year to year to the instincts of justice of the English people, then the democracy of the United Kingdom, themselves enfranchised, would pave the way for the enfranchisement of the people of India. It must be obvious that something like a crisis had been reached in the affairs of India—at any rate in regard to the internal administration of that country,—and the time had come when a new departure must be taken in regard to the principles and policy of the ruling of that country (India). Every one of them was called upon to do his duty. England and India alike expected that every one of them in India would do his duty. (Cheers.) The standpoint they took was that they should not only look to the interests of the national wellbeing, but refuse to consider anything inconsistent with what was not conducive to the permanency of British rule in India. (Cheers.) Their cry was not India for the Indians alone, but in the interests of civilization and prosperity for England and India allied. (Cheers.) Such was their view of the situation, and such was the standpoint taken by the English people to be counted by thousands who attended their meetings, and with one voice adopted their petitions to Parliament. He now wished to ask a simple question; he wished to put this simple issue before them as well as before their opponents. Did it stand to reason that Englishmen—long-headed Englishmen—would countenance proposals or proceedings which would tend to weaken, in the smallest degree, the Government of India, or to imperil the influence of the executive authority of that country. But it might be said it was the easiest thing in the world to gull the English people, specially when statements were put forward by men like himself, speaking a foreign language, and attired in a quaint costume. He did not think that a correct representation of facts. The average Englishman was singularly shrewd; and he had a natural love of justice, a sympathy with aspirations of liberty which were the crowning qualifications of the English people. It took a long time to move an Englishman; but when he was once moved, then Heaven defend his political opponents. (Laughter and cheers.) With regard to this agitation they had been carrying on in England,—and which he hoped for years and years they would carry on,—they were very fortunately situated. They suffered from no prejudices. Their colour, which was a disqualification in India, was a source of advantage to them in England, as they knew from the "black man" incident. (Hisses.) If they, the people of India, with so many advantages as they had in their favour, did not succeed, then they alone, and nobody else, would be to blame, But it was not to be supposed their way was exceedingly smooth, and free from misrepresentations and prejudices. They had to combat with many misrepresentations, and misconceptions which were the result of these misrepresentations. There was a misconception that the Congress movement had for its aim home rule for India. (Laughter.) It was no such thing, and they had said so hundreds of times. He congratulated them that the two gentlemen who acted as correspondents in Calcutta for two of the leading English newspapers, the *Daily News* and the *Times*, had not fixed their head-quarters in Bombay—(laughter)—but they must not be sure they escaped their kind attention altogether. (Renewed laughter). What was it those gentlemen telegraphed? Not anything regarding the wants and grievances of the people of India, or which would tend to remedy any of the difficulties in administration. Of course, in some places in England the delegates visited, difficulties were raised, and replied to. He referred more particularly to Plymouth, Bristol, and Aberdeen; but the result of the meetings was enthusiastic concurrence in the proceedings. Some of them felt a difficulty in adopting a memorial to Government, but after hearing the delegates, those difficulties disappeared (Cheers.) They had held something like thirty meetings in different parts of the United Kingdom. The first meeting was held at Clerkenwell, the division of London contested by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. (Cheers.) They began their campaign there, and he only expressed the earnest hope that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji would be triumphantly returned to the House of Commons, and that it might be their pride to welcome him as the first Indian Member of Parliament. (Cheers.) The second meeting was held at Northampton, Mr. Bradlaugh's constituency. (Loud cheers.) There was nothing which his constituents in Northampton were so proud of as that he was member for all India, and that he advocated with a disinterestedness that was wonderful the interests of two hundred millions of human beings. They concluded the compaign with an interview with Mr. Gladstone. He would never forget the impression made upon him by that eminent gentleman. It was wonderful to note his thorough mastery of the Congress programme. He seemed to know every one of the resolutions they had passed in Congress. He said it was remarkable that four successive Viceroys should have recommended the elective system in the constitution of the Legislative Councils, and as they were going away he (Mr. Gladstone) made the remark,—"Gentlemen, you will have to wait a little while longer," implying that if the Conservative Government would not give them what they wanted, he and his party would render justice to India. (Cheers.) He thought he should mention there that they did not organize their meetings on a party platform. They appealed to all parties, Liberals and Conservatives, but if at last they were driven into the hands of the Liberal party, the fault would not be theirs. To carry on that movement they required money. They would require £5,000 for the next five or six years. If they got the money, he had no fear for the future; and they must not allow themselves to sleep on the laurels they had already won, and grow apathetic and indifferent. At that moment they were on their trial. By what they said and did, the question would be decided. But he had no fear as to the result of the movement. He was perfectly certain they would redouble their efforts now that the hour of victory was fast approaching. Bombay was the home of public institutions; it was spread broadcast with temples of charity; it was the birthplace of the National Congress; and therefore they appealed to Bombay with confidence for its support, and sympathy, and co-operation. (Cheers.) The words of Mr. Bradlaugh, when he last heard him speak at Northampton, were still ringing in his ears. Turning to him (Mr. Banerji), with a look of energy he would never forget, he said "You, natives of India, must learn to help yourselves; you must expect little or nothing here." They must learn to help themselves, and God the Father of the Universe who helped those who helped themselves would help them. (Loud cheers)

On the motion of Dr. Bhalchundra, seconded by Mr. M. M. Munshi, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

ALTHOUGH the statement of the *Times* is contradicted that Lord Wolseley tendered his resignation of his appointment as Adjutant-General, it is an open secret, says the *Globe*, that he did express a wish to be relieved of his duties, and that, but for the advice of some very influential friends, he would have left the War Office on July 31, as stated. His position as Adjutant-General has been no bed of roses lately, and his idea in resigning was to mark his disapproval of much that has been done in the last twelve months by the Civil chief of the War Office. In the matter of the cancelled warrant, the Volunteer equipment fiasco, and the disgraceful—to the War Office—case of Mitchell *versus* Regina, Lord Wolseley has been strongly opposed to the action of the Minister for War. But Mr. Stanhope refused to listen to any reason until he had completed the mischief, and brought discredit upon both his department and the Government. Until some time ago, Lord Wolseley was by no means impressed with the advantage to be derived from our present dual system. But the events of the last two years have convinced him, as it has done many waverers, that a Commander-in-Chief—and a Royal Commander-in-Chief, too—is absolutely necessary in order to ensure that proper representation of military feeling which is so essential in promoting the discipline and efficiency of the army.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* COLABA GARRISON.

WITH commendable punctuality this game was commenced on the Gymkhana ground on Saturday, and the best of weather favoured the players. Although the Gymkhana had the best of the match, it was very evenly contested, and towards the close of the Gymkhana first innings became most exciting, the Garrison being one run ahead when the ninth Gymkhana wicket fell; but the two last men, Messrs. Anderson and Hume, not only pulled off the match, but made the best stand of the day, and succeeded in taking the Gymkhana score 40 runs ahead of the opposing team. Mr. Edyvean, the top scorer of the Gymkhana, gave the fielders a lively time. He played a beautiful straight bat, and hit clean and hard. Mr. Steel, too, though he only scored 13, exhibited some pretty cutting. The fielding on both sides was good, and so was the bowling. It was rather amusing sometimes to note how desperate the Garrison men waxed in their endeavours to hit Mr. Steel's slow breaking balls. On three different occasions in the first innings and once in the second the batsmen were tempted to run out to them, and missing, were stumped by Mr. Gould, who kept wickets. It was rather remarkable that the Garrison, as the scores will show, should have totalled exactly 90 in each innings.

The Garrison winning the toss batted first, Private Dyer and Private Yeoman being their first representatives at the wickets to the bowling of Messrs. E. E. Steel and Macbeth. They made not at all a promising start. In Mr. Steel's second over Private Yeoman was tempted out of his ground by a ball from Mr. Steel, but missing it was promptly stumped by Mr. Gould. (1 for 5). Mr. T. Phillips joined Private Dyer, and Mr. Macbeth bowled two maidens, Mr. Phillips opening his account with a single off Mr. Steel. Play continued very slow for some time, until Mr. Steel took Mr. Phillip's wicket, (2 for 11). The next wicket added nothing, Gunner Rourke being caught at the wickets off the first ball delivered to him by Mr. Steel. Captain Steele was the next to go in, but still before a run could be added Private Dyer was caught very smartly at "point" by Mr. Beatty with only 5 to his credit, (4 for 11). Lieut. Twiss now joined Captain Steele, but play continued very slow. They batted pretty freely, but could not get the balls away, the fielding being good, and effectively keeping the runs down. A quarter of an hour's play only produced 4 runs, and then the batsmen apparently grew tired of the slowness of the game, and began forcing runs. A bye produced 4 runs, and then Captain Steele got a nice hit off Mr. Macbeth's bowling for 2. That he followed up with a single, and another well placed leg hit off Mr. Steel produced another couple. But this order of things did not last long, Captain Steele after running up 9 being caught by Mr. Steel, (5 for 26). Lieut. Twiss who was now joined by Corporal Maclean, and who had been playing all this time without doing anything to add to the total, ran out to a short pitched ball by Mr. Steel, and managed to get one run for it, shortly after adding another off a ball delivered by Mr. Macbeth. The slowness of the play was shortly after this enlivened by the Corporal who, after opening with a couple of singles, made a pretty cut to the boundary off Mr. Macbeth, thus securing 4. Lieut. Twiss immediately after this got two good hits, driving a ball beautifully to the on boundary, and then running 3 for a leg hit, making a rather expensive over for Mr. Steel. His next over, however, was more successful. He tempted the Corporal out of his ground to hit a slow short pitched ball, which the batsman missed, the result being that he was easily stumped by Mr. Gould, (6 for 43). Corporal Williamson, the next to go in, immediately opened with a 3, but was shortly after run out in attempting too difficult a run, (7 for 47). Mr. Singer, who next partnered the Lieutenant, opened promisingly, although his innings proved a short one. In two hits he made seven, one being a beautiful drive to the boundary. Then in attempting to drive another of Mr. Macbeth's balls he was caught very neatly by Mr. Edyvean, (8 for 55). Gunner Bolt on going in drove the first ball delivered to him by Mr. Macbeth to the boundary, and then a single by Lieut. Twiss, brought the score up to 60. He was very nearly run out after this in making a very risky run. The smartness of the fielding ought to have proved a warning to the batsmen; but after Gunner Bolt had secured a 3 hit, another daring attempt was made to run for a hit, which did not get far way, the result being that the Gunner was thrown out, (9 for 65). Gunner Boynton, the last man to go in, like his predecessors made a good start, and the game became livelier than it had yet done. He first made a single hit off Mr. Steel, and then drove one delivered by Mr. Macbeth to the boundary. Immediately after this he gave a difficult chance to the fielder at slip, which, however, was not accepted, and 2 additional runs were made, following that up with two beautiful drives low on the ground for 2 and 4 respectively. Lieutenant Twiss then had a beautiful 3 cut off Mr. Steel. The first change in bowling was now tried, Mr. Pogson relieving Mr. Macbeth; but this did not have much effect, the Gunner getting two boundary hits off the new bowler's first over, raising his score to 22. The innings soon ended after this, Lieutenant Twiss being stumped by Mr. Gould off Mr. Steel's bowling. The innings closed for 90.

Shortly after one o'clock the Gymkhana commenced their innings, Messrs. E. E. Steel and A. P. Gould batting to the bowling of Corporal Williamson and Gunner Bolt. The very fast ball delivered by the Corporal Mr. Steel cut for 3, and then after adding a single off the other bowler, Mr. Gould opened his score with a leg hit for 3, and immediately afterwards drove one from the Corporal to the on-side for another 3. Scoring continuing rapid, it was deemed advisable to try a change in bowling, and Lieutenant Twiss went on in room of the Gunner. This was a fortunate change for the Garrison, and great was the excitement when the first ball took Mr. Gould's wicket, (1 for 16). Mr. Steel was next partnered by Mr. Beatty, who got a leg hit for 3 off the first ball delivered to him, and the next Mr. Steel also got away to leg for 3. Mr. Beatty, however, added no more, for in attempting to repeat his former performance, he was smartly caught by Captain Steele, (2 tor 22). On Mr. Edyvean going in runs came more slowly than they had hitherto. Lieutenant Twiss's bowling seemed troublesome to play, and Corporal Williamson who had now found his pitch, was not so easily hit. The score, however, went gradually up to 29, when Mr. Carter was caught, and then with the score still standing at the same total, Mr. Steel who had made 13 was caught by Corporal Williamson. Messrs. Edyvean and Pogson were now together, and some hard hitting followed, the former taking two beautiful hits for 4 each in succession, and Mr. Pogson, who opened with a couple, following that up with two beautiful hits for 3. An unfortunate mistake was made after this, and a smartly returned ball resulted in Mr. Pogson, who appeared in good form for scoring, being run out, (5 for 45). Mr. A. D. Creagh then joined Mr. Edyvean, and runs still came fairly quickly, the latter especially exhibiting some good batting, one in particular being a pretty cut to boundary. In the same bowler's next over he had a drive to the boundary on the offside, and the very next ball he cut for 4, making three 4s in rapid succession, and raising his score to 26. When the fifth wicket had fallen it appeared as if it were to be a very close match, but this stand made matters look much better for the Gymkhana. Lieutenant Twiss who had been taking a rest now went on to bowl again. The first Mr. Edyvean hit to leg for 3; but the next clean bowled Mr. Creagh, (6 for 77). The change in the bowling now appeared as it were to be a lucky one for the Garrison, for off the first ball delivered to Mr. Douglas, he was caught. Mr. Edyvean had not been long partnered by Mr. Macbeth, when the former unfortunately "skied" a ball, and was caught. His 31 included five 4s, two 3s, one 2, and singles. The game again began to appear, if not actually bad for the Gymkhana, at least as if it were to be a close one, the eighth wicket going down for 79. Mr. Hume, who joined Mr. Macbeth, opened well with a 2 and a 3, Mr. Macbeth following with a drive for 4. They only wanted 2 to win, when Mr. Macbeth was bowled, (9 for 89). As the last man, Mr. Anderson, went in, the game grew exciting. A bye for one made a tie, and then amidst cheers Mr. Anderson took the winning hit by sending a ball to the boundary. The game saved, the batsmen now setted down, and making a long stand ran the score up to 130, when Mr. Anderson was clean bowled by Gunner Bolt.

In the second innings Private Dyer and Gunner Boynton pioneered the Colaba Garrison. They made things pretty lively, and Gunner Boynton with a drive over the boundary brought ten up in a few minutes. Shortly after the Gunner was clean bowled by Mr. Steel. The game after this was very slow till Captain Steele and Private Dyer got together, and gave the field a good deal of "leather hunting." The side was finally dismissed for 90 runs. The Gymkhana men had fifteen minutes' play before them, and in that time knocked up 20 for two wickets. The following are the full scores:—

COLABA GARRISON.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Pte Dyer c Beatty b Macbeth	5	run out	13
Pte Yeoman st Gould b Steel	2	c Edyvean b Macbeth	7
Mr T Phillips b Steel	2	c Steel b Macbeth	6
Gunner Rourke c Gould b Steel	0	b Macbeth	8
Captain Steele c Steel b Macbeth	9	c Steel b Anderson	24
Lieut J H Twiss st Gould b Steel	17	c and b Anderson	1
Corpl Maclean st Gould b Steel	5	c Pogson b Steel	5
Corpl Williamson run out	3	not out	3
Mr R Singer c Edyvean b Macbeth	7	st Gould b Steel	6
Gunner Bolt, run out	8	b Steel	2
Gunner Boynton not out	22	b Steel	11
Extras	10	Extras	4
Total	90	Total	90

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Mr E E Steel	94	4	37	5
Mr Macbeth	85	8	35	3
Mr Pogson	5	0	8	0

GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr E E Steel c Williamson b Rourke	13		
Mr A P Gould b Twiss	11		
Mr C A B Beatty c Capt Steele b Twiss	3		
Mr J F Edyvean c Phillips b Williamson	31		
Mr J R Carter c Steel b Williamson	0	c Dyer b Williamson	10
Mr H Pogson run out	8		
Mr A D Creagh b Twiss	5		
Mr E H Douglas c Williamson b Twiss	0	l b-w-b Twiss	2
Mr J B Macbeth b Williamson	7	not out	8
Mr H R Hume not out	13		
Mr H Anderson b Bolt	29		
Extras	10		
Total	130	Total for 2 wickets	20

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Corpl Williamson	90	6	27	3
Gunner Bolt	30	1	22	1
Lieut Twiss	40	0	41	4
Gunner Rourke	30	2	23	1
Pte Dyer	5	0	7	0

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S LEVEE.

BY command of the Queen a levee was held on Monday afternoon (June 16) at St. James's Palace by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to his Royal Highness at this court are by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentation to her Majesty. The Prince of Wales accompanied by the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Christian Victor, and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein entered the Throne Room at two o'clock, attended by the usual officers of the Household. The Diplomatic Circle was attended by most of the Foreign Ministers, The General Circle included several of her Majesty's Presentations to the Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, were made to the number of about 430 and included the following, names having been previously left at the Lord Chamberlain's office for her Majesty's approval.

Buckle, Capt E, 1st Batt the (Princess of Wales's Own) Yorkshire Regt, on return from active service.
Bradley, Lieut H Vachell, 2nd (P W O) Goorkhas.
Boyle, Col G, RB, on return from active service in Burma
Cunningham, Maj J D, R A, on return from active service in Sikkim
Cole, Lieut E H, 11th (P W,O) Bengal Lancers
Chauncy, Capt W, 1st Bn (P W O) Yorkshire Regt, on return from active service
Connop, Lieut and Adjt F, 2nd Bn (P W O) Yorkshire Regt, on return from active service
Cole, Capt F Lowry, Royal Welsh Pus, on return from active service
DeWilton, Lieut A W, 1st Bengal Infantry, on return from active service in Burmah
Eccles, Lieut W V, 4th Batt Rifle Brigade, on return from active service in Upper Burmah
Etheridge, Capt A A Derbyshire Regt, on return from active service
Edwardes, Lieut-Gen. Stanley, CB, Bombay Army, on promotion
Farrell, Lieut L 1st Batt the (P W O) Yorkshire Regt, on return from active service
Ferrar, Capt M, 1st Batt the (P W O) Yorkshire Regt, on return from active service
FitzGerald, Col, CB, Mad SC, on return from active service
Gale, Lieut C, 1st Batt the (P W O) Yorkshire Regt on return from active service
Galbraith, Brig-Genl W, Sirhind District, Bengal, on being made a C B
Howard, Bt Lt-Col F, Rifle Brig, on return from active service in Burma
Howard, Maj F, RifleBrig, on return from active service in Burma.
Hutchins, Capt H L, Mad SC
Hoggan, Maj W B, RA, on promotion
Hog g, Maj-Genl, Bombay Army, on promotion.
Hope, Mr C Webley, Ben CS
Talati, Edaljee Dorabjee
Master, Jamsedjee Edaljee
Moulvi, Rafiuddin Ahmad
Misra, Uma Sankar
Mitra, Hemendra Nath
Knowlys, Mr H B, Deputy Commissioner Bassien, Hyderabad
Lloyd, Maj-Gen T F, on promotion
Lovett, Col B, CB, CSI, RE, on return from active service, and on being made a CB
Maxwell, Capt G W, Mad Staff Corps
Majendie, Lieut H G, 4th Ben Rifle Brig, on return from active service in Upper Burma
Mercer, Lieut W, 1st Bn (the Princess of Wales's Own) Yorkshire Regt, on return from active service
Mackinnon, Sir William, Bart, on being made a baronet
M'Clintock, Maj W, 1st Bn (the Prince of Wales's Own) Yorkshire Regt, on return from active service
Mackenzie, Lt K J, Rifle Brigade, on return from active service in Burma
Orde, Maj C R, 4th Bn Rifle Brig, on return from active service in Burma
Porteous, Mr Wm, Bombay Civil Service
Peacock, Capt F M the Prince Albert's Lt In, on return from active service in Burma
Phayre Capt A, Bombay Staff Corps
Parker, Maj, 1st Bn (Princess of Wales's Own) Yorkshire Regt, on return from active service
Peterson, Lt-Col A J, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt), on return from active service
Parsons Lieut C G, BSC
Pearson, Capt G, 1st Bn the P W O (Yorkshire Regt.) on return from active service
Radclyffe, Lieut C E, Rifle Brigade, on return from active service
Spottiswoode, Maj C, 1st Bn the P W O (Yorkshire Regt), on return from active service
Sassoon, Sir Albert, Bart, CSI, on being made a baronet
St Paul, Maj C H, 4th Bn Rifle Brig, on return from active service in Burma
Straight, Mr Douglas M, N W P and Oude Police Force
Somervell, Lieut E, 1st Bn P W O (Yorkshire Regt), on return from active service
Sassoon, Mr Edward E
Stewart, Brig-Gen R C, Brig Staff Indian Army
Schlesinger, Lieut C H, 12th Bengal Cavalry
Sinclair Shephard, Capt, Royal Lancaster Regt, on return from active service in Burma
Strachey, Lieut R J, 4th Bn Rifle Brigade, on return from active service in Burma
Salter, Lieut and Adjt H P King, 4th Bn Rifle Brigade, on return from active service in Burma
Tomlin, Sec Lieut M, 1st Bn P W O (Yorkshire Regt), on return from active service
Tighe, Lieut M A, Madras SC
Tupper, Mr C L, (Chief Secretary Punjab Governor)
Thompson, Mr E C R, on appointment as Vice-Consul for the Provinces of Khorassan and Siestan, Persia
Vansittart, Capt Eden, 2-5th Goorkhas
Wyllie, Maj, B S C, on promotion
Walter, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on being made a C S I
Wodehouse, Col J H, C B, C M G, R A, on promotion and on being made a C M G
Wimble, Lt Walter Ernest, M S C,
Green Wilkinson, Lieut Louis, RB, on return from active service in Burma.
Young, Maj and Bt Lieut-Col G F, Bengal Staff Corps.

AT the tenth annual meeting of the members of the Indian Tea Districts Association, held at the offices, 14, St. Mary-axe, E.C., on the 19th ult., some important statements showing the rapid growth in the Indian and Ceylon tea trade as compared with that of China were made. Mr. J. Berry White, who presided, described the past year as one of the greatest in importance that the Indian tea industry had ever seen.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 20TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bokhara, Commander P. W. Case, with the English mails of the 20th June, arrived in harbour at 10-30 o'clock on Saturday night. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Lieut J E Marshall
Lieut R A Lyons
Mr W Smith
Mrs Rutheford
Mr Steel
Capt and Mrs Thunder
Mrs Megan
Mr and Mrs Durrand
Mr Kerr

FROM BRINDISI.

Rev J M Walker
Mr G T Mackenzie
Mr B Ffinch
Mr A T Mackenzie
Surg-Major Burnett
Capt and Mrs H Lawson
Mr Talbot
Mr H Barlow
Surg-Genl Mrs W A Thomson
Capt G A Evans
Rev G T Dennis
Mr A Macmillan
Mr J Short
Mr A E Silk
Mr J S McNeill
Major R B Burnaby
Miss Burnett
Mr C E Henry
Mr Bell Irving
Mr J M Russell
Mr A A Mackay
Mr H F Campbell
Baboo S Nath Banerjee
Mr Grewar
Mr A T Arundel
Mr Oliver
Mr A Lennot
Dr Evans
Lieut Foord
Mr Nelson

FROM VENICE.

Mr Sim
Mr M B Baker

FROM ADEN.—Mr P Moore

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

THE COURT.

A State Concert was given on Friday by the Queen's command at Buckingham Palace, to which many hundreds of distinguished personages were invited.

The Prince of Wales, by command of the Queen, held a Levee at St. James's Palace on Monday.

The Duchess of Fife was delivered of a still-born child on Monday, and was for a time seriously ill, but she is now progressing favourably.

The Queen has approved the nomination of the Rev. J. Lloyd, vicar of Carmarthen, as Suffragan Bishop of Swansea.

PARLIAMENTARY.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday, at which all the Ministers were present except the Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, Lord Camperdown moved that religious persuasion should be included among the questions put at the coming census; but Lord Salisbury pointed out that the motion was premature as the Census Bill would be soon introduced in the other House. The Bishop of Peterborough's Children's Life Insurance Bill was read a second time, and was referred to a Select Committee. Last night Lord Salisbury said the Government had taken the opinion of military and naval authorities before assenting to the cession of Heligoland.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. A. J. Balfour, replying to a question as to police "shadowing" in Ireland, described it as a method of dealing with crime, on which there was a violent outbreak among the Nationalist members, and very strong expressions were used. Mr. Dillon subsequently apologized to the Speaker. The Local Taxation Bill was proceeded with in Committee, but little progress was made, the closure being twice applied to discussion on amendments proposed on the first clause. On Tuesday Mr. W. H. Smith gave notice of a Standing Order to enable the Irish Land Purchase Bill to stand over until next Session, then to be resumed at its present stage. The Local Taxation Bill was then further considered in Committee. Wednesday's sitting was devoted to the consideration of the Directors' Liability Bill in Committee. Last night, after numerous questions occupying 2½ hours, the House went into Committee on the Local Taxation Bill, the first clause of which was carried only by a majority of four, but Mr. W. H. Smith said that was the result of a surprise division. The debate on Clause 2 was then proceeded with.

At a meeting of Liberal Unionist members of Parliament, on Friday, Lord Hartington presiding, the proposition of the Government to allow the important unfinished Bills to be resumed in the next Session was almost unanimously approved.

Mr. W. H. Smith having declared that he would resign if an autumn Session were decided upon, the proposed memorial in favour of that course has been abandoned.

POLITICAL.

A despatch from the Marquis of Salisbury to the British Ambassador in Berlin has been published stating the terms of the agreement respecting British and German territories in Africa, and, in return for concessions by Germany, Great Britain is to cede the island of Heligoland.

Meetings of police officers of all ranks have been held, at which resolutions objecting to the insufficiency of the Police Superannuation Bill have been passed, and a statement of the terms sought for has been submitted to the Home Secretary.

GENERAL.

The annual banquet of the Trinity House was held on Saturday, the Master, the Duke of Edinburgh, presiding. The Prince of Wales, Lord Salisbury, and Sir J. Hannen were among the speakers on the occasion.

The Duke of Edinburgh has been appointed to succeed Admiral Sir W. Dowell as Commander-in Chief at Devonport.

Mr. H. M. Stanley has been delivering addresses in several towns in Scotland, and has been presented with the freedom of Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen.

The partial eclipse of the sun on Tuesday was very imperfectly observed in London, owing to the cloudy state of the sky.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Leeds (Dr. Cornthwaite) died on Monday, aged 73.

A fire broke out on Monday afternoon at the Edinburgh station of the Caledonian Railway. A large portion of the building, together with a number of carriages, was destroyed, and the traffic was interrupted for some hours.

IRELAND.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League held in Dublin on Tuesday the receipt of £281 was acknowledged, and payments to evicted tenants £156.

Some Protestant clergymen at Arklow on Sunday began holding an open-air religious service, when they were attacked by a mob, who stoned them and broke up the meeting.

COLONIAL.

Mr. Stokes's caravan for Uganda will start from Saadani early next month.

The Australian Colonial Governments have instructed their agents in London to invite the Home Government to reconsider the question of subsidies to telegraphic companies.

FOREIGN.

The *Official Gazette* of Berlin on Tuesday published the heads of the agreement arrived at, but not yet formally confirmed, between the British and German Governments in respect of their respective claims in Africa. The Berlin papers generally comment in a satisfied tone on the Anglo-German agreement. Some complaints are made of alleged undue concessions, but the proposed cession of Heligoland gives great satisfaction.

The Austrian and Italian papers express their satisfaction with the arrangement between Great Britain and Germany, which they regard as strengthening the prospects of European peace.

The announcement of the Imperial Minister for War to the Hungarian Diet that 120 millions of florins would be required to carry out the strengthening of the army has created great excitement. The Minister, General Bauer, has made some explanations in private session, which are supposed to modify the original statement.

The choleraic outbreak in Valencia and its vicinity is at present confined to that district, although an unconfirmed report is current that cases have occurred in Malaga. The suspected district is now surrounded by a military cordon, and it is hoped that the outbreak may be localized.

The Ministry at Sofia has undergone some modification, two Ministers having resigned, but M. Stambouloff still remains the Premier.

The Turkish troops in Crete are becoming discontended on account of their long detention on the island after the expiration of their terms of service.

Captain Lang, who had been appointed Naval Commissioner to remodel the Chinese Navy, has resigned, the illwill and incompetence of the native officers preventing him from carrying out his plans.

The United States Senate has finally passed the Silver Bill sent from the House of Representatives, but with important alterations, which will have to be discussed in the latter Chamber.

The Military Committee of the German Reichstag yesterday, by 16 votes against 12, approved the new Military Bill as a whole. The largeness of the minority renders the success of the Bill in the Reichstag less certain, but on the whole the chances are believed to be in its favour.

OBITUARY.—Gen. J. K. Spence, B.S.C., Ret: Maj.-Gen. A. Cuppage, Mad. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. W. P. O. Boulderson, Mad. Ret.; Col. G. Godfrey, Mad. Inf.; Maj. C. L. Combe, Mad. Ret.; Sir Warington W. Smyth, M.A., F.R.S.; Sir P. Pauncefort-Duncombe; Maj.-Gen. S. Tryon; Dr. W. von Wiener.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4

THE DE PONTHIEU CASE.

ON June 17 Dr. G. Danford Thomas held an adjourned inquest, at the Marylebone Coroner's Court, on the body of Grace Ethel Hall, aged twenty-nine, the wife of Mr. Edward Marshall Hall, barrister-at-law, who died at 21 Duke Street, Manchester Square, under very suspicious circumstances, on Friday, the 30th ult., Albert Laermans, thirty-four, described as an M. D. of Brussels University, lately of 116 Pimlico Road, is under remand on a charge of causing the deceased's death by using certain instruments, and administering noxious drugs to her on the 10th, 17th, and 24th ult. and Lieutenant Raoul de Vismes de Ponthieu, twenty-six, of the Bombay Staff Corps, is accused of aiding, abetting, and counselling Laermans to administer to Mrs. Hall a noxious drug for an improper purpose, whereby her death was occasioned. Mr. Bernard Abrahams, solicitor, appeared for Dr. Laermans; Detective-Inspector Borner, B Division, represented the Police Commissioners; Mr. Lickfold, solicitor (Messrs. Lewis and Lewis), watched the inquiry on behalf of Lieutenant De Ponthieu. Inspector Borner produced a day book found at Dr. Laerman's, 116 Pimlico Road, containing entries in the prisoner's handwriting. One of them was, "15th May, '90, Mrs. Grandt, 18, Berners Street, Oxford Street, operation, 15*l.* paid." Another was:—"27th May, '90, Mrs. Marshall, 21 Duke Street, one visit. Paid a guinea." On the 4th inst. the witness charged Laermans with causing the deceased's death. He replied:—"I never did any such thing. It is absurd. I never saw her until I was called on Sunday night to a female at 21 Duke Street. I saw her, and again on Monday and Tuesday. I should have gone again on Tuesday night, but I was taken into custody. If the prescription I made was sent to a chemist's he would see it was not a noxious drug. It was not a case of abortion, but simply of dysentery. I protest strongly against the charge. It is absurd. I cannot believe it was abortion. It was vomiting and stools of blood. It was impossible for her to die from the attempt. There is something contradictory in the charge." He was then taken before the magistrate and remanded. On the 2nd inst. the witness found at Laermans's place this telegram:—"Coming 5 to-day with a lady friend.—Mrs. Grandt." He also found a letter which was undated, and which had not passed through the post, addressed to Dr. Laermans. Upon the outside was written, "If Dr. Laermans not at home, open the letter, and wire for him to come at once. Danger." Inside was the following:—"18 Berners Street. Dear Sir,—You are required very urgently immediately here. Yesterday's patient is very bad, and I do not know what to do. I am afraid there is danger. For God's sake hurry up.—H. G. Grandt." He further found a telegram to Dr. Laermans, dated May 15, among some rubbish:—"My lady friend coming to-day, 5 o'clock, according to promise." There was a letter, dated "18 Berners Street," which said:—"Dear Sir,—Your patient is still not satisfactory, but I do not know how about bringing her down to see you on Friday. Is there anything I can do myself to hurry it on here? If it is convenient to you, shall I bring her to see you to-morrow instead of Friday, as I think she would be ready now?—Yours faithfully, H. G. Grandt.' On the 11th inst. the witness had a warrant to arrest Lieutenant De Ponthieu, and executed it the same day at 6 Charles Street, St. Leonards. On the way to the police-station the lieutenant said, "I was on my way to Russia. I stopped at Berlin for two or three days, and there saw an account of the inquest in an English newspaper. I at once came back to put myself into communication with the coroner." Replying to Mr. Lickfold, the witness said he was not personally aware that Lieutenant De Ponthieu had on the preceding day (the 10th inst.), called upon the coroner and tendered himself as a witness. He had heard a rumour to that effect. He understood that the lieutenant was ordered by the War Office to proceed to Russia to learn the Russian language.

Erminie Grandt, the wife of a coachbuilder, living apart from her husband, repeated the evidence which she gave before the magistrate. She said that De Ponthieu accompanied her and Mrs. Hall to Dr. Laermans's on one occasion only. On the last occasion, after submitting to the doctor's treatment, Mrs. Hall was in great pain. Afterwards Mrs. Hall—as Dr. Laermans was not procurable—said to the witness, "Go to my doctor," mentioning his name. Lieutenant De Ponthieu said, "Oh! you silly. You must wait now for Dr. Laermans." Witness was not aware of the real object of Mrs. Hall's visits to Dr. Laermans. By Mr. Abrahams: She never introduced Lieutenant De Ponthieu and Mrs. Hall to Dr. Laermans. She never said to the latter, when accompanying Mrs. Hall, that she wished to see him privately. She emphatically denied recommending Mrs. Hall to Dr. Laermans.

Dr. A. J. Pepper, of Wimpole Street, re-called, stated that he had examined the contents of three small bottles at the request of the Treasury. He found that the contents of one of them—a corrosive acid—injected as he had described, might have caused the *post-mortem* appearances already explained. There had evidently been an injection of a strong, powerful, corrosive, mercurial poison, used either with great negligence or ignorance. Marks of the use of any instrument were absent.

MARRIAGE OF MISS MARY ANDERSON.

ON Tuesday morning (17th ult.) at the little Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Mary, Holly-hill, Hampstead, Miss Mary Anderson was married to Mr. Antonio Fernando Navarro de Viana. Despite the efforts made to escape public attention, quite a large crowd of people were waiting outside the chapel doors when the bridal party arrived. Only twenty or thirty persons in all were present in the chapel during the service. The wedding party consisted of ten persons—the bride and bridegroom, Dr. and Mrs. Griffin (the bride's mother and stepfather), two step-sisters and a step-brother of the bride, Mr. Joseph Anderson (her brother) and his wife, and Mr. Alphonso Navarro (the bridegroom's brother). The interior of the chapel was prettily decorated with ferns, palms, and white flowers of every description, and on the altar twelve high candles burned. The service was throughout choral, the choir being mainly composed of the boys from the St. Mary's Orphan Home. At a few minutes before eleven o'clock the bridegroom arrived, accompanied by his brother, who only reached England on the previous day. Both were in mourning for their uncle, who died some three weeks ago. A

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

THE CESSION OF HELIGOLAND.

THE following despatch by Lord Salisbury to Sir E. Malet respecting the affairs of East Africa was issued on June 17 as a Parliamentary paper :—

Foreign Office, June 14.

SIR,—The communications which have been in progress between her Majesty's Government and that of Germany have now reached a point sufficiently advanced to justify me in requesting Sir Percy Anderson to return to Berlin for the purpose of discussing the necessary details with Dr. Krauel. The negotiations which he conducted at Berlin during his previous visit, together with the conversations which we have had with the German Ambassador since his return, have enabled the two Governments to draw with sufficient completeness the outline of an arrangement for the adjustment of the matters that are in dispute between them.

The claims of the German Government are based chiefly on the contention that where one Power occupy the coast another Power may not, without consent, occupy unclaimed regions in its rear. It would be too much to affirm that this contention is entirely destitute of support from international usage; but its operation cannot be unlimited, while the boundaries within which it should be restricted are very hard to draw. The original contention of the German Government I understand to have been that the whole of the territory between their sphere of influence and the Congo State naturally fell to them as the "Hinterland" of their own possessions. This would have carried the German boundary along latitude 1 deg. S. on the north, and on latitude 11 deg S. on the south, up to the frontier of the Congo State.

As far as the southern portion of this claim was concerned, her Majesty's Government had a sufficient answer. The country was aleardy occupied by Englishmen; there were English mission, and stations of the African Lakes Company on Lake Nyassa and Lake Tanganyika, and along the Stevenson Road which connects the two, and the rights acquired by these settlements could not be justly set aside by the far vaguer claim which arose from the fact that these regions lay within the same parallels of latitude as those of the German territory more to the east. But as regards the territory to the north of Tanganyika, her Majesty's Government had no such answer. There were no English settlements, either commercial or religious, between the 1st degree of S. latitude and Lake Tanganyika. Mr. Stanley's treaties, according to the map which was furnished to me by Sir William Mackinnon, only extended to the latitude 1 deg. S., or some twenty or thirty miles beyond it. Her Majesty's Government had, therefore, no title to advance which could countervail the claim which the German Government based on the fact that this region was in the immediate rear of their own; and their pretensions derived additional support from the circumstance that it would practically have the effect of dividing the shore of Lake Victoria Nyanza into two portions approximately equal between the two Governments.

Acting on these considerations, her Majesty's Government have assented to an arrangement by which the line of the Stevenson Road shall be the boundary between the English and German spheres of influence on the south; and England will retain, therefore, the Stevenson Road, her claim to all the region between it, the Nyassa Lake and the Congo State, which is north of the 11th degree of S. latitude. South of that degree the questions that arise do not arise with Germany.

On the north of the Lake Tanganyika, Germany retains the region as far as the Congo State, northward to the parallel 1 deg. S. latitude; but in order to make the frontier coincide as nearly as possible with the region covered by Mr. Stanley's treaties, the line will diverge to the south for the purpose of including the mountain Mfumbiro in the British sphere. With the view, however, of securing that the arrangement between the two Powers shall not be injurious to any commerce from east to west or from north to south which may hereafter spring up, it is agreed that between Nyassa and the Congo State the passage for German subjects and for German goods shall be perfectly free and exempt from all transit dues, and the same freedom and immunity will be secured to English passengers and English goods between the northern end of Lake Tanganyika and the British sphere of influence. It is further agreed between the two Powers that in all East African territories subjected to their influence equal rights of settling or of trading shall be conferred by the two Powers respectively on the subjects of the other. The frontier between Ngamiland and Damaraland is not definitely drawn, and the details of it must be left to the negotiations of Sir Percy Anderson and Dr. Krauel; but it is agreed that in the latitude of Lake Ngami, and up as far as the 18th degree of S. latitude, the German frontier shall coincide with the 21st degree of E. longitude from Greenwich. The character of this country is very imperfectly known, and the very position of Lake Ngami has been the subject of considerable uncertainty. There is, however, little doubt that the 21st degree of longitude will amply clear it and will enclose Moremi's country within the British Protectorate.

In Togoland, where some discussion has arisen with respect to the exact nature of the boundary established by the recent agreement between the two Powers, it is arranged that a line shall be drawn which will secure the mouths of Volta river to England, but will give to Germany access to that river at a higher point in its course.

Upon the east coast, the German Government has agreed to surrender all the territory it occupies or claims north of the British sphere of influence. This will place under British control the Sultanate of Witu, with the islands of Manda and Patta and the territory up to the Juba, of which the German Government have recently assumed the Protectorate; comprising a coast-line of more than 200 miles. The effect of this arrangement will be that, except as far as the Congo State is concerned, there will be no European competitor to British influence between the 1st degree of S. latitude and the borders of Egypt, along the whole of the country which lies to the south and west of the Italian Protectorate in Abyssinia and Gallaland.

England will further assume, with the consent of the Sultan of Zanzibar (which has been given), the exclusive protectorate over that Sultanate, including the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba; and this assumption will be made with the full concurrence of Germany. The direct control and extensive influence which this arrangement will confer upon Great Britain will furnish a powerful assistance to the efforts which are being made for the suppression of the maritime slave trade, as well as for the extirpation of slavery itself. England will give her assistance to Germany to obtain from the Sultan a recognition of her occupation of the present German coast-line on the payment of an equitable indemnity for the amount of customs duties surrendered by him.

On the other hand, her Majesty's Government are prepared to propose a bill to Parliament which shall transfer the island of Heligoland to Germany. It was probably retained by this country in 1814 because of its proximity to Hanover, the Crown of which was then united to that of England. It has, however, never been treated by the British Government as having any defensive or military value, nor has any attempt or proposal been made to arm it as a fortress. Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that it would constitute a heavy addition to the responsibilities of the Empire in time of war, without contributing to its security. There is no reason, therefore, for refusing to make it part of a territorial arrangement if the motives for doing so are adequate.

It appears to her Majesty's Government that the extension of British influence and dominion upon the East Coast of Africa, which will be the result of the arrangements which I have explained to your Excellency, is a sufficient inducement to the Government of this country to allow the island in question to be joined to the Empire of Germany. Conditions will be made securing all the inhabitants of the island now living from compulsory naval or military service, and also providing for the continuance of the present customs tariff for a term of twenty years.

Several matters of detail remain to be adjusted in accordance with the above outlines, and will form the subject of the final conferences between Sir Percy Anderson and Dr. Krauel.—I am, &c.,

SALISBURY.

HOME AND CONTINENTAL OPINION.

In Berlin it seems to be agreed that the cession of Heligoland, though it has come upon politicians "with the force of a great and sensational surprise," as the *Times* correspondent puts it, will, to use the words of the *Standard's* representative in the German capital, "do more to unite Germany and England than any formal treaty of alliance."

A dinner was given at the British Embassy on Tuesday evening to celebrate the preliminary agreement.

The Emperor has conferred the order of the Black Eagle on the Chancellor, in recognition, it is said, of the happy conclusion of the negotiations with England.

The journals in Berlin (writes the *Times* correspondent) are loud in praise, no less of the skilfulness and patriotism of the Imperial diplomacy than of the sensibleness and friendliness of England, apart from all questions of give and take. Says a semi-official writer in the *North German Gazette* :—"Sacrifices have had to be made on both sides. . . . But withal an ideal result has been achieved by us which cannot fail to arouse a joyful echo throughout all Germany—we mean Heligoland."

In official circles in Vienna the arrangement between Great Britain and Germany is viewed with the utmost satisfaction, as there is a strong desire there that good relations should subsist between the two countries.

The agreement arrived at between Germany and England has caused great disappointment and chagrin to France. The *Temps* of Wednesday evening, after analysing the Anglo-German agreement with reference to East Africa, declares that it seeks in vain to discover what secret concessions Germany can have made which could explain Lord Salisbury's generosity.

The *Riforma* (Rome), in a leading article on the 18th ult., expresses approval of the Anglo-German agreement, and declares that it corresponds to the real interests of both countries.

The London *Times*, summing up the gains to Great Britain by the agreement—which it cannot doubt will before long have become an accomplished fact—thinks that Lord Salisbury has obtained an adequate consideration in return for the cession of Heligoland, and holds it as a matter for congratulation that a definite agreement between the two countries should have arrived at—open questions being fruitful of danger, in public as in private business. Admitting that the surrender of the "Hinterland" behind the Victoria Nyanza is a real sacrifice, it is one (says the *Times*) that this country can afford to make in view of the substantial advant ges which she receives elsewhere. "A way may yet be found for minimising the inconvenience caused by the presence of Germany between our northern and our southern lands. And even if this is not so, we gain much in return. We gain a free hand in Zambesi, in the regions which the British South Africa Company is about to develop, and the future of which is so full of magnificent possibilities. We gain a free hand in Zanzibar, the centre of Arab trade in Eastern Africa, in touch with the Red Sea with Aden with the mainland and with Bombay. We gain a free hand on the head waters of the Nile, in the fertile regions of Uganda and in the direction of Emin's Equatorial province. All this, indeed, is for the future perhaps for the distant future; but it is a bright and alluring prospect."—The *Standard* considers that Lord Salisbury despatch bears internal evidence of having been drafted in some haste. "It may be said at once that if the settlement gives us nothing to boast of it is not on the other hand one to blush for. We resign a good deal to which we believed we had a superior title; but we obtain much that is valuable, and have certainly made no ruinous or dishonourable concessions. In the game of give-and-take we have not come off empty-handed. It is not an ideal arrangement; but it is, everything considered, perhaps as good a one as it was reasonable to expect." With the exception of the *Daily Chronicle* (which states that Lord Salisbury has fixed upon the brow of the Imperial Unionist party an indelible brand of ignominy), the *Pall Mall Gazette* which calls the settlement "Lord Salisbury's Sedan)," and the *St. James's Gazette* (which contends that Parliamentary consent should not be given to the cession of Heligoland), none of the principal London dailies has anything to urge against the suggested agreement, and in the provinces the Press, where not in favour of the Government, offers but little opposition to Lord Salisbury's proposals.

Considerable apprehension is reported to exist in London regarding affairs in Mozambique. The Portuguese Press continues its abuse of the English. Conflicting reports have been in circulation regarding the dispatch of troops from Mozambique to Angola to repel an alleged English invasion, and to Bihe also. According to the mail from Africa there is great excitement at Quilimane. Lieutenant Coutinho has marched to the Shire at the head of 1,500 men, well armed to attack the Makololos.

Major Weissmann left Alexandria for Germany on June 16. He was suffering from indisposition on starting.

MR. STANLEY'S VIEWS.

Mr. Stanley delivered an important speech at Newcastle on the 19th ultimo in acknowledging the freedom of the city. Having remarked that he supposed he was expected to say something about the Anglo-German Agreement, he continued: Coming out of Africa, of course, all I saw and all I heard foreboded great disaster to British interests in Africa. Since you have been good enough to send explorer after explorer into Africa, and missionary after missionary, and expedition after expedition, it is worth while finding out, before venturing any more money, what on earth we are going to do in Africa. Yesterday you were all electrified, I dare say, and grateful for the intelligence that England was about to become in accord with Germany upon the East African Question. Forty-eight hours ago I was inveighing with all my might and main against the British Government and Lord Salisbury for sacrificing, or being about to to sacrifice 150,000 square miles of British territory.

THE STATUS QUO ANTE.

The British Government gave a charter to a number of British merchants, and told them to go to work in Africa and develop it, and see what they could do with it, and when they had proceeded to build warehouses and 35 miles of railway, and released 3,000 slaves, and paid to the Sultan of Zanzibar £11,000 annual subsidy, and 4,000 labourers had been brought to work under 60 British officers—all at once they were told to stop, "Beyond a certain line you cannot go." But now we learn that your eminent and great Premier has, by a stroke of the pen, secured, not 150,000 square miles, but half a million square miles, together with an area of one hundred more square miles in the valley of the Nile. That is grand. In looking at the agreement, of course, professional ranters and talkers may find a great deal to criticise, but we must remember that only 48 hours ago people were trembling about the safety of that 150,000 square miles, and yet, instead of that, they have got this large area spread over the region north of the Equator. Only 48 hours ago there was a German territory adjoining the British territory, and it was said that British territory, and British influence could not expand to the north. But if there is nothing to be content with in the north-east corner of Lake Nyassa, you will find much to be grateful far to the north. Not only that, but there is the entire coast line up to the Juba river. Although for some 220 miles from the coast the country is barren, immediately beyond there is a glorious tableland extending to the heart of Africa.

A GRAND PROSPECT.

There are now prospects of British people being able to breathe in this heart of Africa, of which hitherto I had been doubtful. There is a possibility of their having the whole slopes of Kenia, that magnificent tableland rising to seven, or eight, or nine thousand feet high. There are also the Mountains of the Moon, and that great escarpment of marl, extending right up to the neighbourhood of the fortress station of Baker. All that territory is fit for colonisation. The extent of it is 900 miles in length and 700 in breadth. Of course, the Germans calculated on getting the Hinterland, or back country, to all their territory east of Victoria. They had drawn their line one degree further north than they were entitled to, thus leaving to England the territory of a king with whom I have made treaties, and who can muster 200,000 warriors. It is a beautiful country, with a docile race. The Germans likewise have granted us free passage over their territory. This is just as good for the English as having possession of the territory. Another advantage gained is that Germany will have even more interest in insisting upon the freedom of the Zambesi than England has, for with the Zambesi and Shire rivers free, it will shorten their route to Lake Tanganyika by one hundred miles. Both countries will, therefore, unite in demanding the freedom of the Zambesi, and this will remove the Portuguese difficulty. Thus the British will not be compelled to retire in disgust, neither will Germany be obliged to withdraw from East Afaica.

THE NATIVE VIEW OF THE AGREEMENT.

Having spoken of the means which should be taken to develop the country, Mr. Stanley proceeded :—I am quite sure that if I could muster on this platform the chiefs of that region which has fallen under the influence of the British Empire by this agreement, they would all say that it was a red-letter day in the calendar of Africa, and that the day of days for them had come. Since they cannot be here they cannot speak for themselves, but you may take my word for it that, when the news has gone into the interior of Africa that from this time forth they are to look upon the British as their fathers and mothers, who will look after them and nurse them to a better state of things than they have ever been in, they will hold it as a grand day, as a feast day, when everyone will be a friend to his neighbour through the whole of the interior of Africa.—In conclusion, Mr. Stanley said he knew nothing about Heligoland, but he was perfectly certain that the island of Pemba alone, to say nothing of Zanzibar, would fetch ten times more in the market than would Heligoland; and he thought the English people ought to be most grateful to Lord Salisbury for the admirable work he had done.

A REVOLUTION is threatened in the wine trade. Some one has discovered a method of making wine from raisins, which, it is said, gives better results than wine made from grapes. However that may be, the French Government have been so much influenced by the proposal as to impose a heavy duty on raisins. Mr. Childers is pressing Sir James Fergusson to lay on the table any papers that may have reached the Foreign Office on the subject.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, June 20.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr G A Grierson, BCS	Lieut R F H Anderson, BSC
Mr T C Mitchell, BCS	Lieut C F V S Venuer, BSC
Mr D L M Mackay, BCS	Lieut G E Rogers, BSC
Mr A U Fanshawe, BCS	Surg-Maj W A C Roe, B
Mr H Farrer, BCS	Surg J R Macdonald, B
Mr F J G Campbell, BCS	Mr H Sewell, M
Mr D Wilson, BCS	Mr J Bradshaw, LL D, M
Mr C Cuthbertson, BCS	Mr J H Merriman, M
Mr C E Mountford, B	Col H S Stewart, MSC
Mr J C Fanshawe, B	Col J H M Barnett, MSC
Mr A Hogg, B	Maj C A Creswell, MSC
Mr J Dixon, B	Lieut W B Young, MSC
Mr D E Pierce, B	Lieut T B Hawks, MSC
Mr A J Scratchley, B	Surg-Maj J Lancaster, M
Mr A Brereton, B	Surg-Maj W H Thornhill, M
Mr J M Harman, B	Maj-Gen C A Goodfellow, V C, Bo RE
Col E C Garstin, BSC	Lieut W S Delamain, Bo SC
Col G Atkins, BSC	Lieut G D Atkinson, Bo SC
Col F M Newbery, BSC	Surg J W T Anderson, Bo
Col J F F Cologan, BSC	
Col A Vallings, BSC	
Col J P Steel, BRE	
Lt-Col C E Salkeld, BSC	
Maj R Annesley, B	
Lieut M S C Campbell, B R A	
Lieut P W Drake Brockman, BSC	
Lieut W B Mullins, BSC	
Lieut E S Cooper, BSC	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr C W Whish, BCS, 3 months	Mr T Thorburn, M, 3 months
Maj W H C Wyllie, CIE, BSC, 112 days	Col A T Woodhouse, MSC, 6 months
Surg-Maj R G Mathew, B, 4 months	Maj H P Young, Bo SC, 3 months
Mr H T Knox, MCS, 6 months	Lieut. P A N St. L Wood, Bo SC, 4 months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J Hooper, BCS	Capt J H Ensor, 12th Lancers
Mr R J B Thomson, B	
Mr R Pantling, B	Lieut E W S K Maconchy, MSC
Mr R D C Brownlow, B	
Col F M Newbery, BSC	Mr D Davies, Bo.
Capt W Cook, BSC	

INDIA OFFICE, June 17.

The Queen has approved the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Maj. H. De la M. Hervey, and Maj. and Col. in the Army M. G. Gerard, C.B.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut. J. M'D. Baird, from the Derbyshire Regt; Lieut. A. S. Begbie, from the East Yorkshire Regt.; Lieut. E. J. Lugard, from the Northumberland Fusiliers; Sec. Lieut. H. H. Roddy, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Sec. Lieut. A. J. N. Harwood, from the 21st Hussars.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeons to be Surgeons-Major—J. F. Mullen, M.D., E. Cretin, A. Duncan, M. D., G. F. Nicholson, M.D., S. F. Bigger, G. S. Robertson, and G. M. Nixon.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonel—Maj. J. G. Proudfoot.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut M. R. Hunley, from the Royal Marine Lt. In.; Sec. Lieut. E. Wintour, from the Gloucestershire Regt.; Sec. Lieut R. W. C. Keays, from the Somersetshire Lt. In; Sec. Lieut. C Barnett, from the Duke of Cornwall's Lt. In.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeons to be Surgeons-Major—T. H. Pope, R. Pemberton, D. P. Warlikr, J. J. Moan, M.D., F. C. Smith, W. A Quayle, M.D., and H. Armstrong.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel—Maj. J. M. Hunter.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut. E. LeMessurier, from the Royal Marine Lt. In.; Sec. Lieut. H. M. A. Lucas from the Gloucestershire Regt.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeons to be Surgn Majors—C. Monks, P. J. Damania, G. H. Ball, M.D., and F. F. MacCartie.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers :—Col. M. Clements, Bengal Staff Corps; Col. F. S. Cherrry, Madras Cavalry; Maj. R. G. Handcock, Bengal Staff Corps; Brig. Surg. H. J. F. Barter, Madras Medical Establishment; Brig Surgn Griffith, Madras Medical Establishment; Brig. Surg. W. Dymock, Bombay Medical Establiament.

The following appointments have been made to the Personal Staff in India :—To the Staff of the Governor of Bombay—Col. F. W. Rhodes, 1st Dragoons, to be Military Secretary; Capt. A. W. Forbes, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Aide-de-Camp; Lieut. the Hon. St. L H Jervis, Kinge's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Aide-de-Camp. To the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay.—Maj F T N Spratt, R E, Military Secretary; Maj P L Clowes, 8th Hussars, to be Aide-de-Camp. To the Staff of Maj-Gen B L Gorden, C B, Commanding a First Class District of the Madras Army.—Capt A M Caulfeild, D S O, Border Regt, to be Aide-de-Camp.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Government in India:—Col S E Atkinson, Madras Staff Corps, to be a District Staff Officer, First Class, Madras Establishment, vice Col J G R D MacNeill, C B; Capt J H Ramsey, Bengal Staff Corps, to be a District Staff Officer, Second Class, Bengal Establishment, vice Maj E A Young, vacated.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

LORD REAY presided on June 18 over the annual meeting of the members of the National Indian Association, which was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel. Lord Herschell, in moving the adoption of the report, referred particularly to the steps which had been taken during the year to form an Indian female education fund, and remarked that in this matter a deep responsibility rested upon all Englishmen. One of the first steps the society was taking in the matter was to endeavour to promote social intercourse between the different peoples and races meeting together in India, for it was found that there was great advantage in intercourse of this description. It was likely that a most useful work would be done by the society in promoting better feelings among these different sects, and by uniting them with closer ties of sympathy and more active co-operation. The objects in view had been sought to be obtained by the creation of scholarships and in other similar steps, and already considerable progress had been made. It was the bounden duty of Englishmen to support these steps and to increase the interest and sympathy which should be felt on every hand in the welfare and progress and prosperity of our Indian fellow-subjects, and he appealed to the women of England to afford sympathy and co-operation in securing the comfort and happiness of their Indian female fellow-subjects. The motion was seconded by Sir Alfred Lyall, who said the association was working a true social reform among the natives of India. The report was unanimously adopted, and it was further agreed on the motion of Mr. Charles Turner :—"That this association, recognizing the primary importance of extending and improving female education in India, and desiring to encourage and supplement the native efforts already made in that direction, invites the friends of education in England, and all who are interested in Indian progress, to contribute to a special fund, to be applied for such objects as the training of teachers, scholarships for girls, and home teaching."

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

BETWEEN 400 and 500 petitions from India, bearing about a quarter of a million signatures, have been presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Caine, Sir Charles Russell, and others, in favour of Mr. Bradlaugh's bill to introduce the elective principle into the constitution of the Indian Councils, and to give the latter increased powers. Against the bill Sir Richard Temple has presented a petition, signed by 21,162 Mahomedans, who point out that they and their co-religionists, although only one-fifth of the inhabitants of India, are the largest single community, and number no fewer than 50,000,000 of Her Majesty's subjects. In most parts, however, they are in a considerable minority, and, therefore, in any system of election, would be necessarily outvoted, and in the event of a popular agitation appealing to the religious sentiments of the people—"such, for example, as the agitation now afloat to prohibit cowkilling, a measure that would deprive the poorer Mahomedans of their most important articles of food"—scarcely a single member representing Mahomedan sentiment could be returned.

THE "Fête des Fleurs" at Paris was at its height on the 10th ult. All Paris, a correspondent says, united in keeping it, and the city once more justified its reputation as the capital of elegance. The carriages of the wealthy were artistic compositions, quite as remarkable in their way as any picture in either of the rival salons. Those not rich enough to go to great expense, managed to import an air of elegance to their vehicles by decorating them with branches of pine and myrtle and omni-coloured ribbons.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Vulcan, 1,441 tons, Captain K Doyle, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, in ballast.

THE steam-ship Knight Errant, 2,240 tons, Captain J Mathews, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles and Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Nowshera, 1,938 tons, Captain A Liddiard, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon and Moulmein, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Lombardy, 2,723 tons, Captain G L Langbourne, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Hongkong (14th June), with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain J Skinner, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr Ffinch, Mr G Manook, Mr Madheu and 66 deck.

THE steam-ship Imaum, 2,707 tons, Captain R Poland, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Cardiff, 11th June, with a cargo of 5,475 tons of coals, and four deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Britannia, 1,991 tons, Captain James Brown, arrived in harbour on Friday night from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Lieutenant and Mrs Mainwaring and Mr. Wedderburn. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Nyanza	1421	Simons	A	E Shewji.
" Niagara	1978	McConochie.	B	Killick Nixon & Co.
" Calder	400	Fairweather	C	B & P S N Co.
Ship John David	1013	McDermott.	C	A Viesram.
S.S. K. of St. John	2:44	Bevis	D	K Nixon & Co.
" Thibet	1665	Brown	F	P & O S N Co.
" Devom			K	W & A Graham & Co
" Kirby Hall.	1668	Phillips	L	E Bates & Co.
" Kt. Errant.	2240	Mathews	M	K Nixon & Co.
" La Bourdonnais	1274	Schmitz	O	M Maritim's & Co.
" Vulcan	1441	Doyle	Q	J Mackintosh & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Singapore	2132	Parodi	3	N G Italiano.
" Bisagno	1499	Orengo	4	F Bazoni.
" Teheran	1571	Sauze	6	P & O S N Co.
" Hajeen	1283	Crawford	12	K. Nixon & Co.
" Wistow Hall	2138	Tremnar	13	Edward, Bates & Co.
" Purulia	993	Houstoun	20 Tons Cargo	B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
4	Britannia (s)	Browne	Liverpool, June 7.
	Imaum (s)	Poland	Cardiff, June 11.
5	Lombardy (s)	Langbourne	Honakong, June 14.
	Bokhara (s)	Case	Aden, June 30.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
5	Nowshera (s)	Liddiard	Rangoon and Moulmein.
	Vulcan (s)	Doyle	Karachi.
	Kt. Errant (s)	Mathews	Marseilles and Amsterdam.
6	Kilwa (s)	Skinner	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Steamer Britannia, for Liverpool, &c.
" Kistna, for Karachi.
" Imaum, for Marseilles and Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
1	Nuddea s	Stafford	Singapore, June 15.
	Himalaya s	Brown	Bombay, June 6.
	Pachumba s	Macfadyer	Rangoon, June 23.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
2	Umtata s	Calcutta.
3	Nurjahan s	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July.		
2	Warora s	Mauritius.
	Wardha s	Rangoon.
	Clan Forbes s	Vizagapatam.
	Asia s	Bombay.
	M. Meanatchy s	Singapore.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 4.

Hooper, Lieut, Bo, R A, on leave, from Mhow.
Glassop, Lieut, Beng, 1st Suffolk Regt, on leave, from Persia.
Shadwell, Capt, Beng, 1st Suffolk Regt, on leave, from Persia.
Straubenzer, Lieut, Beng, Suffolk Regt, on leave, from Persia.

JULY 5.

Mainwaring, Lieut, Ms, 14th M I, from leave, from England.
Wolsey, Lieut, Bo 23rd Bo Infty, language leave, from Camptee.
Andrew, Lieut, Beng, 1st C H C, on language leave, from Aurungabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 4.

Lugard, Major, Bo, R A, on general leave, to Poona.
Merriman, Col, Bo, R E, on duty, to Poona.

JULY 6.

Mainwaring, Lieut, Ms, 14th M I, from leave, to Bellary.

JULY 7.

Steele, Capt, Bo, Dist Staff, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, 4th July, 1890.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

4th Regt (1st Rifle Regt) Bo I—Capt D C W Harrison, Wg Comdr, to be 2nd in Comd, vice Major Forjett, transferred to the Marine Battalion.

Capt W Quentin, Wg Comdr, to be 2nd in Comd, sub pro tem vice Capt Harrison seconded for service on the staff.

Capt C I Fry, Wg Officer, to be Wg Comdr, sub pro. tem vice Capt Quentin.

21st Bo I (Marine Battalion)—Major F H Forjett, 2nd in Comd, 4th Regt (1st Rifle Regt), Bo I, to be Comdt, vice Col C C Pemberton, retired.

23rd Regt (2nd Rifle Regt) Bo I—Lieut A H Deunys, Offg Wg Officer, on probation, 21st Regt (Marine Battalion) Bo I, to be Wg Officer.

26th Bo I—Lt W A M Bruce, Offg Wg Officer, on probation, 7th B I to be Wg Officer.

Lt N A H Budd, 12th Bo Infy, is seconded in his Regt while he holds his present appointment in the police of the General British East Africa Company.

Col J Galloway, C B, Staff Corps, is transferred from general duty, Ahmedabad, to general duty, Ahmednagar.

Surgn J D Moir, M B, Med Staff, is transferred from general duty, Sind Dist, to general duty, Poona Dist.

Surgn R H Hall, MD, Medical Staff, is transferred from general duty, Poona Dist, to general duty, Sind Dist, travelling at the public expense.

Surgn M O C Drury, Medical Staff, having returned from furlough, is posted to general duty, Aden Dist.

2nd-Lieut S H Westropp, Offig Wing Officer on probation 10th Bombay L I, is attached for duty in the same capacity to the 26th Bombay, Infy.

Lieut-Col H L Dundas, half pay, having completed his tenure of appointment as A A G at Army Hd-Qrs, is directed to proceed to England, travelling at the public expense.

Under instructions from the Horse-Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Capt A M Balfour recently promoted to that rank from the 44th Batty Field R A, has been posted to 26th Field Baty and ordered to join for duty accordingly.

Under instructions from India Hd-Qrs it is intimated that Capt J H Leslie, No. 26 Field Batty, R A has been appointed Adjt, R A, Rawal Pindi, and is to proceed to that station forthwith to take up the appointment, travelling under para 513 (K) A R I Vol X, Part II.

Lieut and Adjt R Hall, 1st R Fus, is granted leave to England for 6 months on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—R A.—Capt A S Tyndale Biscoe (No 5th Batty) to England from 4th July 1890 to 20th Feb 1891.

2nd Midx Regt—Capt R de H Burton to England for 120 days on medical certificate.

A NEW game called "The Colours" has been invented by a lady to supply an alleged want of a lazy section who seek a sociable game that can be played at garden parties and social gatherings "without exertion or special costume." The game appears to be a development of the primitive pass-time well-known to those who cross the sea in ships—the big Atlantic liners. The sea game is simply to pitch rope rings on to an upright wooden or iron pin fixed on the deck. The discovery that the trick is not so easy as it looks, piques the voyager into a determination to succeed, and on the Atlantic, where there is little else to do, a good deal of time is killed at this innocent-looking game. By the colouring of the hoops, the multiplication and elevation of the posts, and the devising of rules of play according to colours, a game is contrived sufficiently elaborate to have suggested to its inventor that it is worth seeking a patent for. It is arranged for four or eight players.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hajeen s—88 cases biscuits, M Nathoobhoy and Co; 500 boxes bar soap, N Chandabhoy; 250 cases bar soap, W and A Graham and Co; 500 boxes bar soap, Latham, Abercombie and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Pekin s—14 bales printing paper, The "Bombay Gazette;" 7 cases medicine, &c, F S Madon and Co; 30 cases whisky, 100 cases beer, 5 cases wine, 100 cases ale, 45 cases stout, 10 cases syder, and 2 puncheons gin, Treacher and Co; 2 hogsheads wine and 30 cases champagne, Phipson and Co; 4 cases medicine, Pallonjee Heerjeebhoy and Sons; 120 cases wine and spirit, Cutler Palmer and Co; 40 cases wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 4 cases sheet glass, &c, Soundy and Co; 50 cases printing paper, &c, S Rose and Co; 16 cases cheese, Treacher and Co; 50 cases butter, D P Batha and Co; 4 cases bacon, and cheese, Bolton and Co.

Sutlej s—3 cases music papers, &c, Soundy and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore s—100 cases brandy, B N Kirrawalla and Co; 2 hogsheads claret, Treacher and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—1 hogshead brandy, M Rusee and Co.

Sandfield s—3 casks rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Drachenfels s—1 hogshead brandy, S B Fraser and Sons.

Kerbella s—1 cask rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—30 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 30 cases vermouth, Eduljee Bezonjee; 1 case musical intruments, Soundy and Co; 6 cases provisions, &c, Bolton and Co; 1,000 cases loaf-sugar, David Sassoon and Co,

Labourdonnais s—4 hogsheads claret, Treacher and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Rome s—1 hogshead brandy, D Cowasjee.

Rosetta s—125 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy.

Pekin s—135 cases brandy, D Cowasjee; 150 cases brandy, N Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—111 bales cotton, J Varesee and Co; 13 bales hides and skin, Pestonjee Eduljee; 297 cwts cloves, Ebram Passia; 55 bales wool, B Hunsraj; 6,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

Kt of St John s—230 bales wool, C Nanjee; 377 bales cottonfly, T Jeewraj; 100 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co; 280 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 380 cwts sapanwood, R Khetsee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Niagara s—205 bales cottonfly, T Jeewraj.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kirby Hall s—321 cwts castorseed and 33 cwts linseed, C Dharsee and Co; 125 cwts teelseed and 6,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—58 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—1,000 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—44 cases opium, The P and O Co; 52 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 155 bales twist, P S Talati; 200 cwts onion, S Jaithabhoy; 4 cwts stone, A C Esmalljee; 125 cwts olibanum, &c, Yue Lun Ching; 76 cwts fenneleeed, M Dawoodbhoy.

Bisagno s—31 bales twist, R Canjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet s—50 bales twist, D T Mooljee and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

For Dismissal.

257-90—Conroy and B—Motichund Purbhoodas vs Nowrojee Framji Ardaseer.

Undefended New Long Cause.

264-90—Tyabjee and D—Shaik Ahmed bin Mahomed Ibrahim vs Joshi Bhimjee Huriram and others.

Defended New Long Cause.

150-90—Ardesir, H and D—Ebrahim Wydina vs Jamsetjee Barjorjee Bahadurjee—D, S, Garud. Part heard.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

3-90—Conroy and B—Mathooradas Ramdas vs Canjee Jairaj—Ardesir, H, and D.

Defended New Long Causes.

166-90—In person,—A pauper—Gulamally Goolamhoosein vs Goolamhoosein Allana and another—Ardeshir, H and D.

209-90—A F Turner—Damodhur Eswardas vs Essoobai and others—H Bicknell.

213-90—In person—A pauper—Moosa Ibrahim vs Esmail Hoosein—In person.

214-90—In person, a pauper—Purshotum Lukshmon and others vs Bai Radabai and others—Chitnis, M and M.

216-90—Muljee, B, B—Maneckbai v

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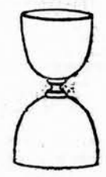

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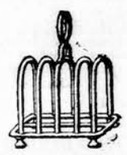

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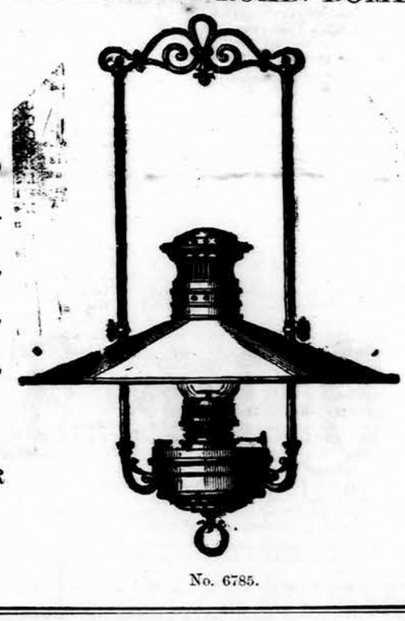

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